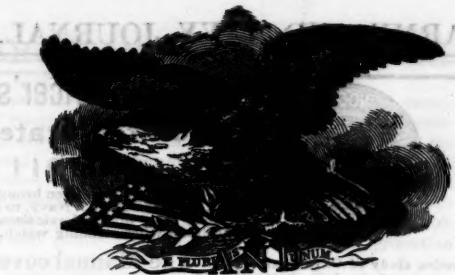


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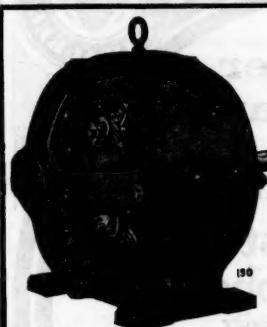
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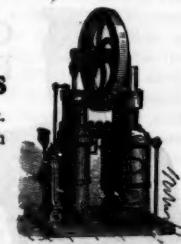
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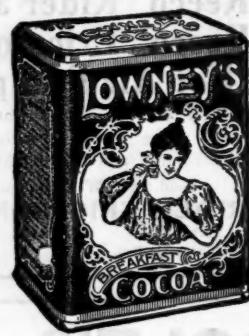
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Prof. Sidney L. Gulick, of the Doshida University of Japan, has suggested to the International Reform Bureau the enactment of a law for punishing those who publish fabricated news of such a nature as to disturb the peace of nations "of which the utterly groundless rumors published by the press in regard to the combination of Mexico and Japan against the United States are good sample." This suggestion has been conveyed to Senator Root, president of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, as one way in which the cause of peace might be promoted. While this idea is not entirely unworthy of commendation, still we should like to amend it in such a way as to include in its provisions those peace crusaders who shout "War," every time a movement is made for increasing the Army or Navy of the United States or adding to our military preparedness. We have yet to find any military man who has been responsible for the circulation of such reports as those covered by Professor Gulick's suggestion, but there is a continual twisting of Army reforms and Navy reforms into suggestions of belligerency, by those who are loudest in professing peace. The launching of a battleship, or the passage of a bill for the addition of several regiments to the Army is an inspiration to these zealots to mount the hustings and shout that the United States is menacing somebody, that it is going around with a chip on its shoulder, that it is provoking war, etc. These men are the most troublesome purveyors of false impressions as to war conditions because, working apparently in the interest of peace, their utterances receive more attention than they would otherwise obtain. One instance alone will suffice—the agitation against fortifying the Panama Canal. In no other country than ours was anything said about fortifying. Canal defenses were taken for granted elsewhere; but not so in the United States. Our eminent peace doctors immediately made the air vocal with their lamentations; they said the United States was determined to get Europe by the ears, that protests would be made by the Powers, and, in fact, did all they could to urge the nations of Europe to embroil themselves with us over a purely American matter. If the European chancelleries had not been deaf to the clamor made by the American peace enthusiasts, a serious situation might have been developed between the United States and some other country or countries. Eminent apostles of peace virtually told foreign nations that if they would interfere to prevent fortifications, they would find in the United States a strong sentiment to help them. Fortunately, these preachers of discord were taken at their true valuation abroad and nothing came of their efforts.

Again it is commercial rivalries, not military ambitions, that endanger the peace of Europe as a result of friction in Morocco. A very fair and impartial analysis of the situation in North Africa is given by Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., in the Nineteenth Century and After for July. According to this authority Germany's complaint has been that France, in assuming rights in that region, has given protection to French traders at the expense of the merchants of other countries. Germany believes that under a free trade régime she could become a great commercial power in North Africa. In other words, she demands the open-door policy for all nations, and she is loath to give up her position in Agadir until she has assurances that this commercial freedom will be accorded by France. Sir Harry even says that Germany would view with equanimity France's claims to control Morocco if restrictions against non-French traders were removed. On the other hand, the forces behind the French government in the commercial world of France still strongly dislike the abandonment of protection for French interests. They ask why

France should go to the great expense in men and money of conquering and administering Morocco and maintaining law and order in Algeria and Tunis mainly for the benefit of the commerce of other nations. At present France does an annual trade with Algeria and Tunis of a combined approximate value of \$31,000,000, while the German trade for the same period is only \$673,000. French people admit that if the pro-French protection were removed the bulk of the commerce would be British and Maltese, Italian or German. The French also maintain that to permit free trade in Morocco would make it difficult for France to maintain a protectionist policy in Algeria and Tunis. While England has received compensation for any injury that may be done to her commercial interests by French supremacy in Morocco, Germany has received none, and the essayist urges, for the sake of peace, that the position of Germany and of German commerce receive the most careful attention at the hands of the other great Powers, to ensure fair play to Germany. Sir Harry describes the work which France has done in improving the country, abolishing many abuses in the local governments, building roads, draining swamps, making trade routes safe from marauders, etc.

If we can judge by the demand for them as sailors by the owners of Western steamships, the Chinese ought to be able to build up a fine navy. In spite of the agitation against the employment of Chinese as sailors on foreign ships, the present tendency is toward the employment of increased numbers of sailors and officers from Asiatic peoples. Hong Kong is the port in the Far East from which the largest number of sailors in foreign ships come originally. With reference only to American, British and European vessels entered at the port of Hong Kong, the harbor master's report for 1908 showed that 81.1 per cent. of the crews of such vessels in that year were Asiatics; in 1909 the percentage was 82, and in 1910 81.8. There is a growing disposition on the part of ship owners and officers in various parts of the world to send to China for complete crews. Several British ships touching at American and Canadian ports have recently been furnished with crews from Hong Kong. Chinese sailors and firemen generally receive from \$6 to \$7 in gold a month, and stewards \$5 to \$7, as compared with \$45 in gold a month for foreigners. The economy in such an arrangement is apparent. A third more Chinese than other men are often necessary, but even at this rate the saving is considerable. Many officers and owners assert that, all things considered, the Chinese sailor is the best all round man aboard ship to be found anywhere. Drunkenness and desertion are not his failings. Some companies pay their Chinese crew practically as much, man for man, as they do white crews, and carry the same complement they would of white employees. The entire question is one of vast practical importance in the development of shipping on the Pacific coast at present, and its immediate effect upon the shipping of the Atlantic coast as well, after the opening of the Panama Canal, is likely to be very marked and of great importance. The substitution of Japanese officers for the foreign officers heretofore employed upon certain Japanese ships has been made in accordance with instructions received from the Japanese government by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship line. All vessels running on the subsidized routes will have Japanese commanders as one condition for obtaining the government subsidy.

Figures recently compiled by the War Department show that the Militia is as far from being at the strength required to provide for a second line of defense as the Regular Army is short of the number required for the first line. It is apparent that something should be done to increase the strength of the Militia to a point in keeping with the needs of national defense. If the Militia pay bill will do this, Congress should pass it at the earliest date possible. Only in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois is there anything like a Militia organization. Even in these states the organizations are not completed, and some of the most important units of a field army being lacking. The Infantry of the country comes the nearest to a peace strength. There are in the Militia Infantry of the country now 6,370 officers and 90,056 men, while the peace strength required by the regulations is 6,440 officers and 91,000 enlisted men. But even the Infantry has no officers or men available to bring it up to war strength. This emphasizes the need of some sort of reserves for the Militia as well as for the Regular Army. The other arms of the Militia show even a greater deficiency in this respect, and it is highly important that they should all be brought up to their peace strength with the reserves in the event of war. This became of vital importance to the country when the Dick law was passed. It was provided that the Militia must be called out as a second line of defense before Volunteers can be placed in the Service. The present peace strength is 7,070 officers and 101,749 men. To complete the peace strength 8,432 officers and 124,380 enlisted men are required with 8,000 sanitary troops. To mobilize 2,358 officers and 166,793 men are needed, and to supply ten per cent. at depots and six months' wastage 4,537 officers and 129,589 men, besides 2,000 sanitary troops.

In a letter appearing in another column Mr. Walter Parker tells us that the merchants of New Orleans are proposing to raise \$20,000 for the purpose of circulating this statement, with others: "The Navy Department has planned to protect the Mississippi Valley from invasion

in time of war by destroying the Passes from the Mississippi River to the Gulf." We do not know whether this statement is to be ascribed to ignorance or to mendacity. In either case its circulation will not help the cause Mr. Parker is supposed to be serving. By what authority does he make such a statement as this? It has no warrant in any action by the Navy Department or any suggestion by anyone having authority to represent the Navy, or by anyone but Mr. Parker, so far as we are at present informed. It is told of a colored body servant who got unwillingly involved in a battle in which his master took part that, describing his sensations while under fire, this African fellow-citizen declared that a shell came in his direction shrieking as it went by: "Wh're is that nigger! Wh're is that nigger!" So every place in this country within possible reach of an enemy's guns appears to think that if we have a war with a maritime power the entire resources of the enemy will be directed to its destruction. There is no city in this country, situated in navigable waters, that is less likely to be attacked than New Orleans. If it were attacked it would be only because the destruction of our Navy had been so complete that it would be impossible in any case to defend it. What a Navy needs is free access to the sea, and it is because this cannot be had at New Orleans that our Navy does not wish to go there, and that no hostile navy would go there. The argument presented by Mr. Parker being based upon fundamentally false assumptions, it would seem that not only ought it to fail, but that no self-respecting body of merchants and no self-respecting Congressman can afford to present it in view of the conclusive answer that can be made to it by the Navy Department.

To meet the war conditions which may be created by the increase in the range of firearms, by aeroplanes and dirigible balloons, the part of the Infantry Drill Regulations covering night operations is being amplified, as night marches and maneuvers will be more frequent in future wars. It is not thought that there will be any more night attacks, and, in fact, probably not as many as there have been in the past. But with aeroplanes, dirigible balloons and other modern Signal Corps appliances it will be possible for one army to watch another so closely as to compel night movements. The importance of field or combat firing will also be emphasized by the new regulations. On account of the long range of modern Service rifles in rough country it will be possible to hit the enemy when it is out of view to the naked eye, the fire being directed by officers with field glasses stationed on elevations, so that they will have a view of the enemy and can locate his position so as to direct the firing. Objects within the view of the troops will be selected at which they will fire, so adjusting their sights that the hidden enemy will be hit. The importance of changing the regulations so as to provide for field firing was apparent in the war strength battalion maneuver at Atascadero. It was found that the old regulations seriously interfered with calculations of the officers in combat firing. In making these calculations the Infantry officers are not assisted by the exact sciences as Field Artillery officers are in controlling the fire of batteries. There are so many elements to be taken into consideration in this new system of firing that special regulations covering this feature of Infantry tactics must be compiled.

The appearance of the U.S. battleship Oregon at the head of the ship parade at the opening of the Panama Canal would be an effective object lesson in the importance of the waterway from a military point of view. Efforts have been made to show that the chief inspiration for the canal came from the industrial side of our national life, whereas it was the necessity of providing a quick means for concentrating our fleet in both oceans that impelled President Roosevelt to waste no time in getting the digging under way. It was the voyage of the Oregon in 1898 that most strikingly brought home to this nation the possibility of danger in the separation of our fleets by the Isthmus of Panama. Now when a small but noisy part of our population has been seeking to prevent the fortifying of the canal, and in other ways to make the American people believe that the waterway has little importance as a military measure, the selection of the Oregon as the head of the parade would give the proper naval weight to the ceremonies proposed for the celebration of the completion of the greatest engineering feat in the history of mankind. It would be unfortunate, indeed, if such an event should be allowed to take place without due military significance being attached to it.

Of the work on the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor the Marine Journal says: "Too much cannot be said in praise of the skill and earnestness of the U.S. Army Engineers in devising a method by which this wreck might be revealed as it lay on the harbor bottom, so that an unbiased examination can be made and all doubt set at rest in regard to it. The success of the cofferdam surrounding it is now assured, as the most severe test has been put upon it. This is an engineering feat unique in history, and will probably remain so for some time to come. The despatch with which this work has been done is also characteristic of the work of the men who have it in charge, and its success proves that they figured out the undertaking to the smallest detail before expending the large sum of money necessary for its accomplishment."

The value of having a competent Regular Army instructor was fully demonstrated by the fifty student Cavalry officers of the Cuban Rural Guards, who gave a splendid exhibition before President Gomez and his Cabinet at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, June 3. Capt. Frank Parker, Cav., U.S.A., who is instructor and supervisor of the Rural Guards, had charge of the exhibition, and the results prove a splendid tribute to his work and the intelligence of the Rurales. The program was: Exercises of the training of the horse and mounted calisthenics; jumping with the saddle without stirrups; exercises of the training of the horse included movements in trot and gallop, shoulders and haunches in, worked two tracks; movements by the flanks by fours in circle and serpentine. This mounted exercise included the manual of rifle, revolver and saber. Calisthenics dismounted troop drill in open and close order. The mounted drill included open and close order, fighting on foot and pitching of camp, and rifle and revolver fire. This academy of military science was established by order of President Gomez, and on April 27, 1909, Captain Parker was appointed by Presidential decree its director, and also instructor of the Rural Guard. The work which Captain Parker has done in connection with the academy in Camp Columbia ever since his appointment is worthy of the highest praise, not only for the excellent results obtained, but also for the hard task which he has been compelled to undergo, notwithstanding the great support he has always received from General Monteagudo. Captain Parker has made one of the finest drill grounds there is in America, on which there are a large range for long distance target practice, with four modern targets and an artificial butt, and pit according to the last plan of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company of the United States. The old barracks have been repaired and enlarged. The stables have been enlarged, and new cement watering places have been made. A post exchange and a laundry have been established under the direct supervision of Captain Parker, he having given both of them the best practical results. Besides this work, and through the technical knowledge of Captain Parker, the Rural Guard headquarters has printed many valuable military books. Special care has been taken by Captain Parker in the organization of four troops, composed of about 500 men and commanded by very efficient officers, which have been well drilled, mounted and equipped, and these troops are undoubtedly the best in the island. Captain Parker is held in the highest esteem by the Rural Guards.

In the last few years in France there have been many attempts to determine the best means of lighting the battlefield. Experiments have been made with the magnesium light, with Lammare's torch, employed in the artillery; with the Welsbach lamp for burning oil, used by the engineers; with electric devices of all kinds, with oxy-hydrogen and oxy-ether lights, and most of all with acetylene lamps. The experiments have apparently, says La France Militaire, established the superiority of these last, notably the lights Alpha and Blériot. No decision has yet been officially announced by the War Department. One of the latest experiments was made near Lyons. Twenty-five soldiers of the 98th Infantry, twenty simulating that they were wounded and five that they were dead, were spread over a zone of two kilometers about the village of Venissieux, making the utmost use of the irregularities of the ground to deceive and to complicate the task of the litter bearers. The first experiments showed the inadequacy of the regulation methods of lighting. Powerful searchlights have been recognized as useless by reason of their range. They produce behind the least irregularities of the earth enormous cones of shadow, in which it is impossible to discover anything. They can render only one service; that is to indicate at night the direction to follow in rallying the medical corps, the wounded who are capable of moving themselves and the litter bearers. One model using acetylene is carried on a man's back; another, a carbide of calcium light, is lighter in weight, and can be carried at the waist or in the hand, and its light can be instantly shut off by a simple shutter, as in signal lanterns. It was thus used in the war in Manchuria, where its employment as a continuous light for the search of the wounded within the immediate range of the enemy was recognized as impossible. In 1870 also the lanterns of the litter bearers attracted bullets. Hence in contact with the enemy it is necessary to carry on a night search of the field of battle without recourse to artificial light, except by flashes in zones which are particularly difficult to search, and very often only the groans of the wounded or their calls will guide those who come to their help.

An idea of the thoroughness with which members of the Army Medical Corps, U.S.A., pursue their experiments may be formed from reading the report to the Surgeon General by Major Weston P. Chamberlain, Capt. Horace D. Bloomberg and Capt. Edwin D. Kilbourne, constituting the U.S. Army Board for the study of tropical diseases in the Philippines, on the influence of rice diet, and of inanition on the production of multiple neuritis (nerve inflammation) of fowls and the bearing of it on the etiology of beriberi. Photographs are given of various fowls in different stages of debilitation from the use of the diet under investigation. Each fowl was numbered and a close record kept of the weight of the food given to it. It was proved by the experiments that fowls develop neuritis when fed exclusively on polished rice, but do not acquire it when fed unhusked rice. The inference as a result of the tests is that neuritis in fowls and beriberi in man are just as likely to be due to deficiency in potassium salts as to deficiency in phosphorus salts. The signs, symptoms and nerve appearances are identical in neuritis produced by inanition and in that caused by feeding polished rice. The report appears in the August Military Surgeon.

Having received many petitions relating to the resumption of Sunday baseball games and concerts at Plattsburg Barracks, which were stopped after a protest from a Methodist minister to the Secretary of War, Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th U.S. Inf., commanding the post, sent them to Mayor A. G. Senecal as a better judge of the weight of public sentiment in the matter. In returning the petitions the Mayor, under date of July 22, wrote as follows to Colonel Cowles: "Practically every official of the city, the Lieutenant Governor of this state, county judge, surrogate, sheriff and many other public officials are in favor of the resumption of Sunday baseball and

concerts at Plattsburg Barracks. Taking the merchants on Margaret and Bridge streets, an examination shows a large majority in favor of these Sunday baseball games and concerts, while the laboring class of this city are almost unanimously in their favor. You will readily see from this that the general feeling is in favor of Sunday baseball and concerts on any other innocent amusements, and in my opinion if this matter was put to a vote in this city it would be carried by a large majority." The post commander at once replied to the Mayor, saying that baseball and the concerts would be resumed on the following Sunday. The pleasure derived from these harmless Sunday diversions the people of Plattsburg owe to the vigorous yet tactful manner in which Colonel Cowles handled the delicate situation. It is interesting to note that the Chief of Police of New Haven, Conn., is in favor of Sunday baseball, even by professional teams. He calls it a "distinctly hopeful moral force," and says it reduces the business in the police courts on Monday mornings.

The Russians have been experimenting to determine the formation of infantry least vulnerable to artillery fire. They tried a section of seventy-two men in four formations—namely, two lines extended at three-pace interval, the second line 200 paces in rear of the first; two lines at two-pace intervals, second line twenty paces in rear; six columns of single files on a front of 144 paces, the files being at one pace distance; and single rank extended to two paces. The average result gave seventy-nine per cent. of men hit in the first formation, ninety-one in the second, only fifty-seven in the third and eighty-three in the fourth. This confirms the result of experiments carried out at Jüterbog, in Germany, some years ago, when the gunners found small columns of single files both more difficult to range upon and more difficult to produce effect upon than any other formation, provided the columns were sufficiently far apart to prevent one shrapnel from taking effect on two columns, which requires an interval of not less than twenty-five yards.

A letter addressed to the Governor of every state, and signed "Clement H. Congdon, for the committee," has been circulated from Philadelphia, Pa., under date of Aug. 2, which says: "Incident to the eight days' sessions of the Second World's Christian Citizenship Conference, to be held in Portland, Ore., June 29-July 6, 1913, it is proposed to arrange a patriotic celebration of world-wide proportions for July 4, 1913. It has been suggested that a great military pageant be made the chief outdoor event. There has never been a considerable mobilization of the citizen soldiery of the United States anywhere on the Pacific coast, and at this time it might prove to be a great and significant demonstration of the mobility of this force to have the Guardsmen of every state assembled with U.S. troops at Portland on this occasion. Will you kindly give the committee organization, through me, the benefit of your advice and judgment as to the legislative, diplomatic and practical problems involved in such an undertaking, and, generally, your personal, as well as your official, opinion of the suggestion."

In Circular 7, issued from the headquarters of the Philippines Constabulary, is published the opinion of the Attorney General, Manila, on the question, Is the guard justified in killing a leper attempting to escape? Attention is drawn to Parts 178-182 of the Manual for the Constabulary, in which the principle is laid down that an officer is never justified in killing in order to effect an arrest for a minor offense, even if the prisoner refuses to stop and there is no other way to prevent his escape. No matter what offense the prisoner may have committed, an officer is not justified in killing an escaping prisoner if there is any other way of preventing his escape. In considering the case of a leper, it must be borne in mind that he has not been convicted of a crime, and is simply isolated for the protection of the health of the community. Hence, measures justifiable for preventing the escape of a felon or criminal would not be justified to prevent the escape of a leper.

For the low sick rate in the Maneuver Division in Texas, Capt. F. W. Foxworthy, Med. Corps, Indiana National Guard, found the following reasons, as stated in his report: Anti-typhoid vaccination, intense sunlight—the best disinfectant known; method of disposing of garbage; care of latrines; excellent artesian water for use and baths; burning off of picket lines weekly with hay and crude oil, destroying the fly larvae and change in ration. The only criticism of the camp he makes is of the lack of shelter for horses and mules. The entire absence of flies he found to be due to the measures inaugurated by the Medical Department. All kitchens are screened. In the kitchen of Field Hospital No. 3, there was a screened vestibule entrance; food supplies were kept in a screened apartment with no entrance into kitchen. The ice box is filled from the outside, of home-made construction, packing of hay between two boxes; drainage at outside of kitchen.

The monthly memoirs for April of the Emperor Nicholas Military Academy, published in Russian, in its bibliographical section gives a very complete chronicle of articles appearing in the military press of the world, nearly 1,600 articles being noted by their titles, in the language in which they appeared. There are twenty-five citations from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, one giving practically the entire table of contents of our issues in April, 1911. Among original articles, in Russian, one treats of the gift of teaching tactics, and another discusses the solution of a problem in regimental tactics. When most Russian dictionaries in this country were printed air navigation was unknown, so they have no approach to the title of an article apparently devoted to that subject; in our alphabet it would read, "Vozdookopavania," and by dissecting it and deriving the meaning of its component parts it may be translated as "Aerostatic Navigation."

Whether all the turmoil and bloodshed of which Mexico has been the victim in the last year would have been her lot if the law on compulsory military service had been strictly carried out may well be doubted by one who studies the report on the constitution of the Mexican army in the *Revue Militaire des Armées Etrangères*. The principle of compulsory service, we are there told, was authorized by the law of Oct. 31,

1900, which went into effect on July 1, 1901. However, the law was not carried out by President Diaz for reasons which are not known, but which the deposed chief executive must now certainly regret. "The actual method of recruiting was by enlisting unemployed laborers and loafers for periods of four to five years." That an army thus recruited should have failed to do its duty and should have made only a weak resistance was to be expected. It will always be a mystery that so clear-headed a statesman as Diaz should have allowed the army to be made a career for loafers. The French critic says that "the enforcement of obligatory service would produce a better class of recruits."

If any of our Army or Navy officers shall be called upon to arrange a historical pageant they would do well to consider the criticisms of an observer of the historical parade in connection with the recent London military tournament. He found it very difficult to grow enthusiastic over William of Normandy and Henry VIII. who were mounted on steeds wearing the saddle of 1911, nor was the battle of the Plains of Abraham brought vividly to mind when one gazed upon Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, riding a horse that champed a regulation 1911 bit and bridle. Norman knights showed brown army blankets under their latest style saddles, and it was difficult to reconcile the picturesque uniform of a Peninsular Dragoon with the horse appointments of Lord Haldane's Territorial cavalry. The critic also calls attention to the sameness of the program year after year. The tournament is a public entertainment, and he maintains in the Canadian Military Gazette that it should be varied, as other spectacles are changed. What the public wants is war thrills, he asserts, and in those the tournament was sadly lacking.

U.S. Consul General Thomas Sammons, of Yokohama, notes that the Japanese Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Steamship Company of the Eastern Seas) has issued a statement of profit and loss for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1910, which shows that the total receipts were \$1,744,665, as against \$1,335,393 disbursements. The principal receipts were: Freight, \$376,339; passengers, \$518,708; government subsidy, \$634,132. The value of goods carried, outgoing and incoming, increased considerably. Military supplies sent by the United States to Manila account for the incoming increase, while the outgoing increase is due largely to exports of tea and matting. Although the total increase of tonnage carried amounted to 35 per cent., competition with French steamers made the returns comparatively small.

"Had the misunderstanding between the United States and Japan as to the naval control of the Pacific ended in a war," says the Hampshire Gazette, "Great Britain would, under the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, have been compelled to declare war against the Americans, in order to support Japan. Such a war would be simply hateful to the people of this country, so that the proposed modification in the Arbitration Treaty, which aims at preventing such a catastrophe, only gives legal form to a condition of public feeling which had long prevailed. Advices from Japan show that although there may be official concurrence in the proposed modification, it is becoming very unpopular, especially among the governing classes, by whom it is regarded as a move on the part of America to obtain a free hand in the Pacific."

The scheme of Italy to fortify the "heel of the boot," at the entrance to the Adriatic, is followed by a decision to refortify the harbor of Ancona and to equip it as a naval base. Ancona was the first harbor in Europe (except Sebastopol) to be defended with submarine mines. There is a large *camera obscura* on the rocky height overlooking the harbor, and the position of each mine as laid is marked in the picture, so that when the image of a ship appears over the mine the latter can be fired with electricity. The new defenses are to be armed with the heaviest weapon in existence, the new 15-inch gun brought out by Vickers-Terni. Three of these are to be mounted in Fort Savio, and the low level battery, "Carlo Civelli," is to be armed with six 6-inch quick-firers.

In discussing our recent editorial on the "Limits of Arbitration," the July Crown, the Episcopalian monthly of Newark, N.J., expresses its concurrence with the opinions expressed in that article. It says: "The Monroe Doctrine is too vital to us to be hazarded on the judgment of any outsider, however fair. What is true of the United States is true of every other country. Each has its determinations that are closed for it, but which can be kept closed only by the power and willingness to fight for them. Would Great Britain ever submit the independence of Ireland to arbitration? Would Germany submit the control of Alsace and Lorraine to arbitration, even though no other country than herself and France had any selfish interest in the issue?"

An interesting comparison of the death rates of Singapore and Manila, which is greatly in favor of the tropical city under American control, is made by U.S. Vice Consul General D. M. Figart, of Singapore. The death rate of Singapore for the week ending May 27, 1911, was 73.49, as compared with 46.48 of the corresponding week of 1910 and 42.52 the average annual death rate for the last five years. The chief causes of mortality were malaria, 78 deaths; phthisis, 42; pneumonia, 34; beriberi, 28, and dysentery, 28; cholera, two cases and two deaths; plague, one case and one death. The death rate of Manila for the fourth quarter of 1910 was 33.56. Analyzed, it was as follows: Americans, 10.46; Filipinos, 35.51; Spaniards, 25.19; Chinese, 16.62; all others, 6.22.

A writer in the Times of Tokio denies that the Japanese cannot be assimilated by the United States. It is argued that Japanese will not make good Americans even in the third generation, but he asks how that can be known when there does not yet exist even a second generation of Japanese in America. He holds that the problem of assimilation of the Japanese has not yet had a chance in the United States, and consequently there are no data upon which to base the assertion that the Mikado's subjects will not make good citizens of the Republic. To say they will not, he maintains, is to assert that America has reached the limit of her assimilating power.

## OBJECTIONS TO NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As to the proposed Naval Personnel bill from the standpoint of officers with less than thirty years' service: In the first place, please let it be understood that it is admitted that the objects sought to be obtained by this proposed bill are admirable, and most necessary for the proper improvement and efficiency of our Navy. Also please let it be understood that the bill, generally speaking, and with but few exceptions, is admitted and asserted to be a good one, having in mind the results to be achieved. Also please let it be understood that any criticism directed at any section of the bill is absolutely impersonal, and in no way reflects upon any officers who may have had to do with the preparation or the championing of this bill.

Briefly, this bill will provide for younger flag and commanding officers than at present, giving them a longer period of usefulness in the higher grades. It will accomplish this by means of compulsory retirements. A large number of officers of eighteen years and longer service will be retired each year by the decision of a board. Capt. Roy Smith, U.S.N., stated at the Naval War College, before the conference, in his lecture on Sept. 24, 1910, that after eighteen years' service about ten per cent. of each class, each year, would be compulsorily retired, as nearly as he could anticipate. This shows that a large number of officers, after more than eighteen years' honorable service, would be compulsorily retired. This is hard, but the nation's and the Navy's good require it, and no objection is raised, as there can be no compromise; either national or individual interests must yield, and it must, of course, be the individual interests which are sacrificed. So far all are agreed. Any objections to be made to the bill do not attempt to gainsay any of the foregoing points. Objection is taken, however, to the subsequent treatment to be accorded officers so retired, as specified in Section 12 of this proposed Personnel bill. Let it be understood distinctly that the officers so retired will be ones with honorable service, for the undesirables can be taken care of according to their deserts by virtue of Section 16, which is not criticised. It is Section 12 that objection is taken to, and it is the last sentence of that section which is objectionable. It states, in effect, that officers retired under Section 12 shall retire on three-quarters pay if of thirty or more years' service, and on certain graded pay if of less, and refers to the graded scale of retired pay stated in Section 14 for officers retiring voluntarily.

What retired pay officers who retire voluntarily after less than thirty years' service should receive will not be discussed here, in order that the point under discussion may remain clear. Objection is taken to the application of this particular scale of retired pay (stated in Section 14 for officers voluntarily retiring) to officers compulsorily retired under Section 12. Let us examine this proposed scale of retired pay, and see, not in percentages or ratios or other abstractions, but in dollars per individual, what would be the retired pay of individual officers of various lengths of service. Surely it will be in accordance with rank and length of service. Rank should be based on length of service (other things being equal), as it is distinctly stated to be in this proposed bill, Section 6. In a word, then, it will be admitted that retired pay should be based on length of service. Let us see if it will be under this Section 12. A lieutenant commander of eighteen years' honorable service could be retired on a yearly pay of \$1,287 (thirty-three per cent. of \$3,900). A captain of thirty years' honorable service could be retired on \$3,750 (seventy-five per cent. of \$5,000). The first, retired after eighteen years, gets \$1,287; the second, after thirty years, gets \$3,750. The first has put in three-fifths the service of the second, but gets less than two-fifths of the retired pay. Is this fair? It is submitted that it is not; that retired pay should be based on length of service, a reasonable and equitable basis; that the bill's proposed scale of retired pay is arbitrary and based on no considerations of reasonableness nor equity, and that it is unjust to officers who might be retired under Section 12. It is therefore respectfully recommended that the last sentence of Section 12 of this proposed bill be changed to read as follows: "Officers so retired shall be entitled to three-quarters the pay of their grade."

Attention is invited to another point. Under Section 12 a lieutenant just about to become a lieutenant commander by length of service might be retired compulsorily, or lieutenant commander just about to become a commander, or a commander just about to become a captain. Captain Smith states that these officers would be retired with the rank to which they were due by length of service, as the section is now worded, and that that is the intention. A similar wording and condition is found under Section 11, yet there it is also specified beyond the possibility of a doubt in the last clause, safeguarding the interests of captains due by length of service to become rear admirals. It can do no harm making plain beyond cavil the intention of the section, and it is due the officers whose interests are at stake to be equally explicit in Section 12, and it is respectfully recommended that the following clause be appended to and embodied in Section 12 as a part of it: "And provided further, that such officers, due by length of service for promotion to the next higher grade, as may be retired under this section, shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the pay of such higher grade."

Attention is invited to another point. To reduce the rates of retired pay, thus affecting the retired pay to be received by officers now in the Service, who may have made their choice of a lifework giving due weight to the retired pay they would receive as an important consideration, would be to abrogate an implied contract. It would be to act contrary to the immemorial custom of Congress of not reducing by legislation the pay which might be received by any officer in the Service at the time laws affecting pay are passed, a stipulation to this effect being found in all such laws. It is therefore submitted that, should it be deemed necessary to pass a law specifying a graded retired pay for officers compulsorily retired, such graded scale should not apply to officers now in the Service who may be retired under that law, and it should be stipulated that officers in the Service at the time that law may be passed, if retired under it, should be retired on three-fourths the pay of their grade.

The best interests of the Navy and the nation have not been lost sight of in criticising the foregoing points in this bill. No proposal has been made that personal feelings should be spared at the expense of efficiency, as exemplified in younger commanding and flag officers. What objection has been made may be briefly summed up thus: Let those who must go, go; but give them a square deal; give them a retired pay based on length

of service. If our present active pay is right and just, and based on length of service, then the retired pay proposed in this discussion, viz., three-fourths of active pay, is right and just for officers of honorable service compulsorily retired. It should be borne in mind that such officers are no longer youngsters; that they have given long and honorable and hard service to the Government, and that they will labor under statutory disabilities which considerably hamper them in the exercise of what they will then have learned, as by existing law no retired naval officer can prosecute a claim against the Government or be employed by any concern which sells to the Government.

Passing out, they ask no favors, only justice and equity; retired pay based on length of service, three-fourths of active pay, as in the past.

NAVY.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

After reading such a novel as "The Garden of the Sun," by Capt. T. J. Powers 13th U.S. Inf., the American officer who goes to the Philippines for the first time may find life there rather dull, for the story of Captain Powers is filled with adventures enough to make half a dozen Bowery melodramas. The scene is laid in the Moro country, and animals with strange names glide in and out among trees with even stranger names. A Moro chieftain, a gigantic Chinaman, a flirtatious wife of a lieutenant and the wife of a drunken New York millionaire, who falls in love with an Army captain, are some of the characters. The much ridiculed carabao, whose prosaic qualities have given him a reputation similar to that of the Army mule, here attains heroic proportions by charging upon the wife and permitting the gallant captain to save her at the critical moment. Hikes through the tropical wilderness are described in a way that should interest both those who have and those who have not made them, for Captain Powers, as if still under the spell of the sensuous climate, is lavish in some of his descriptions of the Moro scenery, as in this picture of dawn on the Sulu Sea: "The morning was now in full flame. The burning sun flung its white hot rays up from the horizon, striking the towering trees with flashing light, girding the fleecy clouds with luminous rims. The pearly curtains of dawn rolled back, revealing the blue of the higher heavens, like the eyes of a beautiful woman lifted from quiet sleep." The book is published by Small, Maynard and Company, Boston.

Believing that the present military tendency is to encourage rapidity of fire, Charles Askins, author of "The American Shotgun," is of the opinion that perhaps in time gun pointing like that of Dr. Carver will hold sway in short range shooting with every variety of firearm. This method is known as binocular shooting, or using both eyes. Though this style of shotgun aiming is of modern origin, in fact, originated by Dr. Carver, it is the oldest of all systems of directing a missile. It was used by the rock-slingers, the spear throwers, the dart casters, and was brought to the greatest perfection by the long-bowmen. Shooting in this fashion, an Indian would drive a penny from between a split stick with half his shots at fifty feet, or strike a running deer at three hundred. In training the eye and hand for wing shooting, one cannot get too much practice. "When no other practice is available, take up the gun in your room or backyard, and placing some empty shells in the chambers, exercise your pointing skill by throwing the piece up quickly, covering some object and pulling the triggers. This drill is valuable alike to the novice and the expert. Indeed one can hardly get too much of it, but heart, not carelessness, must be put into this practice. We have all laughed about the Englishman who raises his walking stick to sight every bird that flies past, but really the Briton is right, for there is horse sense in just that kind of practice." Diagrams explaining the varieties of snap shooting, etc., will prove of instructive value to readers. The author, who is an Oklahoma man, is a strong believer in American guns. He holds that we can make not only a better gun for the money than any other country, but as good a weapon as can be purchased anywhere, for any amount of money." The book is published by the Outing Company, New York.

It is unfortunate that in a book in which the characters seem to be real human beings, impossible incidents are dragged in to add improbability to the most important situations. Such is the misfortune of "When the Red Gods Call," by Beatrice Grimshaw, published by Moffatt, Yard and Company, New York. A reader's credulity should not be strained to a point where he must believe that when the heroine is imprisoned by savages on a South Sea Island who are preparing to sacrifice her, the hero is able in the dark to find the prison house by guess among a multitude of huts, or ravines, and, thrusting his hand up through a crack in the floor, to touch the manacled hands of the woman, and recognize her by the ring which he had given her. One of the most interesting figures in this tale is the native island belle with the graces and charms of a Parisian coquette. A student of feminine psychology will have to read many books before he will meet with a keener, swifter, subtler insight into the nature of woman than is revealed now and then in this romance, as, for example, in these striking words: "A woman is—a woman; her heart, sometimes, will turn to what is nearest, while her soul, the best and truest part of her, still points like the magnetic needle steadily to its own pole. But life is lived more by heart than by soul—more in little things than great."

## A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NAVY.

A history of the U.S. Navy under naval auspices is what might be called the "Short History of the U.S. Navy," just issued by J. B. Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia and London. It is the result of the joint labors of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N., Prof. William O. Stevens, Ph.D., Instructor Carroll S. Alden, Ph.D., and Instructor Herman F. Kraft, LL.B., of the department of English, U.S. Naval Academy. This volume owes its origin to the need of a work suitable in scope and treatment as a text-book for the midshipmen of the U.S. Naval Academy. Commodore Esek Hopkins, who was dismissed after a court-martial for his conduct in a battle with a British warship near Rhode Island, we are told here, was the only man to hold the rank of "commander-in-chief of the Navy." Although Benedict Arnold's battle on Lake Champlain ended in his complete defeat by Gen. Sir Guy Carleton in 1776, it opened the way for the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga the following year, as the delay caused Carleton to abandon his project of joining Howe to the south. In the description of the battle between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, in which the latter was defeated and the immortal Lawrence was fatally wounded, the reason is given for the terrible execution wrought by the British ship's guns as soon as the firing began.

It seems that although it was a time when the British

navy officers echoed Nelson's contemptuous remarks on gun sights, Captain Broke, the brave and brilliant commander of the Shannon, had ideas of his own on the value of gun practice, and did not hesitate to put them into effect. He fitted out at his own expense dispart sights and quadrants for every gun of his ship. Behind each gun he cut out arcs of circles on the deck, with degrees notched in, and filled with putty, so that all the fire of a broadside could be concentrated accurately upon a target. Nor were the devices kept idle. Twice a day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, the watch below were exercised at the guns, not merely in practice with the side-tackles, but in the actual firing at a barrel floating three or four hundred yards away. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Chesapeake was cut to pieces soon after the Shannon began firing. The book refuses to allow any diminution of the Britishers' credit in winning the fight, and asserts that the crew of the Chesapeake was not mutinous, was not made up of landlubbers and foreigners, and none was dead drunk during the battle. There was not a landsman present at the muster roll, and only fifteen foreigners out of a crew of 340. "The fact may be accepted," says this book, "that it was a fair fight and fairly won." The volume contains a portrait of George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, who founded the Naval Academy, and very properly the closing picture is that of the U.S.S. Delaware, which has made so great a record in the last few months and excited the admiration of the European naval experts at the recent coronation naval review at Spithead.

## ADMIRAL GOODRICH AND THE PHILIPPINES.

It will doubtless not be plain to many readers of the July number of the *Nineteenth Century and After Magazine* why Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, in writing an article entitled, "Wanted—An International Police," introduced a criticism of our policy in the Philippine Islands. An officer of the Navy occupies a position which gives to his words more weight than would attach to the arguments of a civilian, and he should be correspondingly discreet in expressing views that might be taken as a reflection upon the National Administration, especially in matters beyond the immediate limits of the United States. Yet we find Admiral Goodrich assertively picturing the growth of a sentiment against our policy in the Philippines, a sentiment in which we have seen no signs of growth since Mr. Bryan's unsuccessful campaign of 1900. The views of the naval essayist do not accord with the preponderating testimony of Army officers and high civil officials who have served in the Philippines and know the character and the capacity of the natives for self-government.

Admiral Goodrich utters a truism when he suggests that the way for a people to develop in self-government is to have the privilege of self-government, but conditions must always be taken into consideration in the application of any truism. If the problem confronting the Americans in the Philippines were merely that of keeping a capable race from governing itself, short shrift would be made by our people with any statesmen or politicians who should interfere with that prerogative of the natives; but the problem is something, a great deal, more than that. Not only does it involve the capability of the Filipinos to govern themselves, but it also includes the danger of the Christian natives being subjugated by the Mohammedan Moros. As to this latter danger there can be no doubt when such authorities on Philippine history and racial characteristics as Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines Dean C. Worcester, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and others say that the departure of the American troops would in all likelihood lead to the conquering of the Christian natives. Admiral Goodrich must have seen in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* repeated references to this danger and must know of this peril, which our Government must guard against in its handling of the Philippine problem. It was, therefore, we believe, an entirely gratuitous departure from implied correct official reserve for him to comment as follows upon the supposed American attitude toward the Philippines:

"America's need of a large Army and Navy is based upon the obligation to maintain the Monroe Doctrine and upon her interests in the Far East. As to the latter, a growing discontent is manifest in the States, for more and more of the people there are beginning to realize the unwise of retaining remote colonies, administered at no inconsiderable cost to the taxpayer, with no present or prospective return to him and wholly for the benefit of the native inhabitants, who resent our presence there as much as they welcome our dollars. The possibility of being dragged, *nolens volens*, into some Oriental imbroglio of no concern to us; the evil effect on the national conscience of holding alien races in unwilling subjection, something without warrant in our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution: the folly of an altruism which believes men can be taught self-government in any other manner than by governing themselves, are being urged by those Americans who would throw off the incubus of the Philippines while it can be done without sacrifice of honor. The roll of such Americans would be found to contain many names conspicuous for high character, civic virtue and lofty patriotism.

"One strong argument which these gentlemen advance takes the form of this query: 'Are we consistent in preaching the Monroe Doctrine for the American continent when, at the same time, we are reaching out and occupying forcibly a great archipelago in the Eastern Hemisphere?' They claim that our position before the world and our advocacy of that famous doctrine are weakened by this incongruity, and they assert that were the whole body of facts laid before the voters in a plebiscite the verdict would be, 'Withdraw from the Philippines.' Personally, I cannot think that the whole group and all it contains, even if exploited for our own selfish interests, are worth one good American life, such, for instance, as that of my late friend, Lieut. Walter Rodney, brutally murdered in Mindanao, as I write, by a native *juramentado*, running amok."

This arraignment of our national policy of colonial government seems to us far to overshadow in importance the Admiral's views on the academic question of an international police. To the extent that this country is keeping the Moros and the Filipinos from flying at each other, we are furnishing a very splendid illustration of a phase of international policing. Admiral Goodrich would have the nations throw their military strength against the Power refusing to abide by the decisions of The Hague tribunal. Then The Hague decrees would amount to something, but until such a force is behind them they will have no more power than mere arbitration.

## NEW CAVALRY EQUIPMENT ILLUSTRATED.

We give here some illustrations of the new Cavalry equipment, described in our issue of July 29, pages 1448 and 1449.

The "full equipment" to be carried on horse and person of trooper, when separated from field train, is as follows: One bridle-halter, complete; 1 saddle, complete; 1 pair felt pads for side bars; 1 corona; 1 cincha for rifle carrier; 1 rifle carrier; 1 saber carrier; 1 in-

battle. He is not the kind of man who inspires fear in his men. He is always loved by children. Togo is a passive man, listening to others' counsel most freely. But when we study the history of the battle we find that Togo did a critical thing at the precise moment when it should have been done. This was at the beginning of the battle, on the afternoon of May 27, 1905. The Japanese fleet was proceeding in a southwesterly direction and the Russian main fleet in a northeasterly direction at a distance of 9,000 meters from each other. The question then being discussed by the staff officers

opportunity, at once gave the order to open fire at a distance of 7,000 meters.

"But this decision of Togo was responsible for the complete destruction of the Russian fleet in the ensuing battle. If the Japanese fleet had passed by the Russian in an opposite direction the Japanese would not have been able to concentrate their entire fire on the Russian vessels one by one, and disable them one after another. Moreover, once past the whole length of the Russian fleet it would have been difficult to catch up with the whole line of hostile ships for a second time. It actually occurred that the Japanese throughout the battle continually headed off the Russian fleet and prevented a flight to Vladivostok. The rest of the story is known to the world.

"Another monumental decision made by Togo at a psychological moment is also on record. On July 25, 1894, when the Chino-Japanese war was begun, Togo was the captain of the cruiser Naniwa, which had captured the British steamer Kaoshing, carrying 2,000 Chinese troops bound for Korea. The Chinese refused to surrender, on the ground that there had not yet been any declaration of war, and they ordered the British captain of the steamer to take her back to Chefoo. The captain was threatened with death should he disobey. He, on the other hand, believing that the Japanese would sink the steamer should he obey the Chinese, left the matter to the Japanese for decision. England at that time was more friendly to China than to Japan, and any imbroglio with that country was not to be thought of at that particular moment. Still, the damage to the prestige of Japan in revoking the order of capture once issued, and its effect as to future strategy, had to be considered. There was no time to consult any international code of law. Togo stood for a few moments on the bridge thinking with closed eyes and folded arms, and then ordered the English crew to leave the ship. Then he sank her. British public opinion was aroused, but Dr. Lawrence and other authorities on international law in England justified the action taken by Togo, and the ruffled feelings of the English were pacified.

"Calm but resolute, unobtrusive but strong, undemonstrative but very warm-hearted, such is the general Japanese estimate of Togo's character. He lives in Tokio in a very modest house, facing a sloping lane, about six feet wide. This lane has his neighbors named Togo-zaka (Togo slope) during the war."

## ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

The fifteenth national encampment of the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., will be held in the Municipal Building court room at Rochester, N.Y., on Aug. 21 to 23, instead of in the assembly hall of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce as previously announced; the national convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary will also be held in the Municipal Building on the same date.

Among business to be considered at the encampment is the endorsement of the bill providing retirement for enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps after twenty-five years' actual service, and the graded retirement bill for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; resolution to petition Congress to improve the standing of all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, Regulars or Volunteers, in obtaining Civil Service positions; resolution to petition all state legislatures to pass a law protecting the country's uniform, relative to discrimination made against any person wearing the uniform; resolution creating a Department of Members at Large of the Army and Navy Union; also a resolution petitioning Congress to place the few surviving old veterans of our Indian wars who served upon the frontier from 1865 to 1890, inclusively, upon the same pensionable status as that now provided by law for surviving veterans and widows of said veterans

who served during the Civil War. Of this last "Spun Yarn" says:

"The hard services that these brave soldiers of our Indian wars rendered during the early frontier days has almost been forgotten by the public at large. Look over the history, the battles that were fought where often the whole command was overpowered and annihilated; take the Custer massacre, the Fetterman massacre, the

## FULL EQUIPMENT.

The bed blanket is seen on top of the corona and under the saddle while the cantle roll, relieved of the bulk of the bed blanket, is quite low and short, its ends resting lightly on top of the ration bags. Placing the bed blanket under the saddle distributes bulk and weight, makes for a low pack and greater stability as to equilibrium. The corona protects the blanket from the sweat of the horse. As previously indicated, the blanket is only carried under the saddle when troops are separated from the field train; otherwise it is carried, together with the shelter tent roll, in the wagon.

trenching tool and horseshoe carrier; 1 lariat; 1 picket pin; 1 piclet pin case; 1 pair pommel pockets; 1 can oil; 1 pair ration bags; 1 horse brush and cloth; 1 currycomb; 1 calk wrench; 1 pair wire nippers; 1 nose bag; 1 grain bag, with 6 pounds oats; 1 rifle; 1 gun-sling; 1 saber; 1 saber scabbard; 1 saber knot; 1 in-trenching tool; 1 horseshoe and 10 nails; 1 canteen, with cup and cover; 1 meat can; 1 knife; 1 fork; 1 spoon; 1 toilet articles (1 comb, 1 toothbrush, 1 cake soap, 1 towel); 1 undershirt; 1 pair drawers; 1 pair socks; 2 haversack rations; 1 emergency ration; 1 blanket; 1 slicker, or over-coat; 1 shelter tent half and 5 pins (and the following immediately on person of trooper): 1 pair spurs and straps; 1 revolver and holster; 1 cartridge belt, shoulder; 1 cartridge belt, waist; 1 in-trenching tool loop; 90 rounds rifle ammunition; 20 rounds pistol ammunition; 1 first aid packet; 1 first aid pouch.

The normal equipment when troops are accompanied by field train is the same as full equipment, except that the following named articles will be carried in field train: One pair ration bags, the enumerated toilet articles, one undershirt, one pair drawers, one pair socks, a haversack ration, one emergency ration, one blanket, one shelter tent and five pins and two pounds grain. In campaign the normal equipment as stated above will be increased by one pair ration bags, one haversack ration and one emergency ration. In campaign when combat is imminent add 60 rounds rifle ammunition and 20 rounds pistol ammunition (Par. 224, F.S.R.), to both the full equipment and normal equipment as stated above.

## PERSONAL ESTIMATE OF ADMIRAL TOGO.

From an estimate of Admiral Togo in the Japanese Oriental Review of New York we extract these notes on the Japanese naval hero, who is now touring the United States: "On June 29 of this year Heihachiro Togo visited the Thames Nautical Training College ship Worcester, off Greenhithe, England, upon which, thirty years ago, he received a part of his early naval training. He was in England from 1871 to 1878, was always studious, always a very quiet, reserved young man. He was discovered in 1877 by General Saigo, foremost leader of the Restoration, and afterward leader in the Satsuma rebellion, usually known as the civil war of Japan. That Togo was not called bright or clever is evident from the fact that General Saigo, when introducing the young man to others, was accustomed to say, 'This is a fool named Heihachiro Togo.' Still, it was Saigo who discovered in this unobtrusive, stupid-looking young man the character of greatness, and who sent him to England for thorough naval training.

"On the eve of a naval battle in the war with Russia the Emperor of Japan addressed encouraging words to this commander of his fleet. He sent his reply to the Minister of the Navy, and said, 'Please convey my wish that His Majesty shall set his mind at rest. The fortune of war is to him who strikes first, and Heihachiro will strike first.' This story is always quoted to show that there has been a dogged determination and firm self-confidence lying under the imperturbable silence generally assumed by the Admiral.

"Togo gave his memorable signal to his fleet before opening the battle of Tsushima. The destiny of our Empire depends upon this single battle. All of you exert yourselves more than ever." There was no exaggeration in Togo's measure of the importance of the

Togo's flagship was whether the Japanese fleet should continue its course in a parallel line with the Russian, but in an opposite direction, or turn and take the same direction with the enemy.

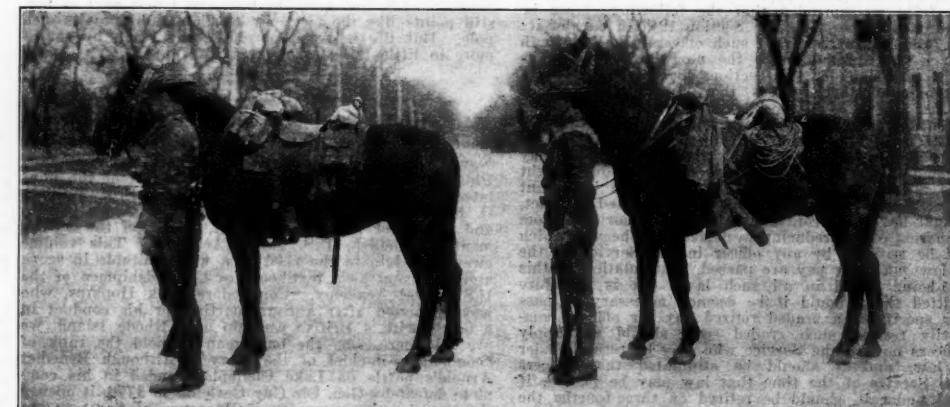
"Togo's eyes were fixed on the enemy's movements and his lips were firmly closed. At 2:05, and when the distance was approaching 8,000 meters, the Admiral ordered the turning about of his ships to the left. This was an audacious adventure, for any successive ship that happens to be at the turning point must lose its



FULL EQUIPMENT.

Here is a rear view affording a study in the position of the legs. Note the difference. The new method of carrying the lariat is also here shown. We also see here a good rear view of the ration bags and the close fit of the new pack as compared with the old.

aim at the hostile ships, while the latter can easily train and concentrate their guns upon it. In naval tactics such a movement in the presence of an enemy is prohibited. It was learned later that one of the Russian officers, seeing the Japanese fleet taking such a risky movement, cried, 'We've got them.' Another said, 'We have won the battle.' A third was heard wondering if Togo had gone mad. Admiral Rozhestvensky, taking the



AT "STAND TO HORSE."

At "Stand to Horse" the trooper with the new equipment has one hand entirely free, as his rifle hangs from his cartridge belt just in rear of the left hip. The weight of the rifle is borne by a strap, one end of which is attached to the cartridge belt, and the other, by a snap, to the trigger guard. When mounted this strap carries no weight. (This strap readily detaches for use as a gun sling). The ring on the belt, through which the rifle passes prevents undue lateral motion and allows the trooper to move about with both hands free.

The more attractive appearance of the new saddle and pack as contrasted with the old is here strikingly illustrated.

Stratton massacre, Thorndike massacre, besides the hundreds of other battles that were fought, where many a brave Regular soldier gave up his life or was seriously wounded to save the lives of helpless women and children. Many of these brave old soldiers spent the best part of their lives in protecting our frontier from the savages for the pay of \$13 per month, and therefore were not able to save anything for their old age, and are now too old to earn a living by manual labor, and many are in actual need. We believe it a matter of justice and a credit to this Government to take care of them for pro-

year 1910 he had expended between \$3,000 and \$4,000 in excess of his income, which he declared was only his pay of \$2,250 from the Government and such money as was secured by having an officer and his wife boarding at his home in Vallejo. To all of these accusations Fuller made denial, and in regard to his expenditure of money on a home in Vallejo, standing in the name of Mrs. Fuller, declared that said money was either from private funds, which both he and his wife had upon coming to California in 1909, or from a mortgage on the property. Mr. Fuller has been

signed district or territory from which he is appointed, or if he is appointed from a state at large that he shall be an *actual resident* of that state (Sec. 1318, R.S.; Sec. 4, Act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. L., 656).

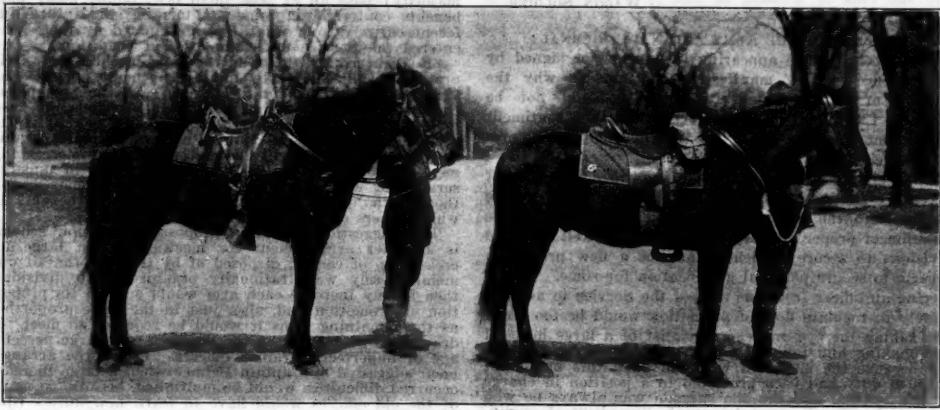
Cadetships to be filled on the nominations of Senators: California, Senator Works; Indiana, Senator Shively; Maryland, Senator Smith; Michigan, Senator Townsend; Montana, Senator Myers; North Dakota, Senator Gronna; Ohio, Senator Pomerene; South Dakota, Senator Crawford.

Cadetships to be filled on the nominations of Representatives: Alabama, 3d, 6th and 8th districts; Arizona, Delegate Cameron; Arkansas, 3d, 6th and 7th districts; Colorado, 2d district; Illinois, 2d, 4th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 20th, 24th and 25th districts; Indiana, 4th, 6th, 8th, 12th and 13th districts; Iowa, 5th and 9th districts; Kansas, 3d, 4th and 7th districts; Kentucky, 1st, 2d, 5th, 8th and 11th districts.

Louisiana, 3d, 4th, 5th and 7th districts; Maryland, 2d district; Massachusetts, 1st, 5th, 7th, 9th and 12th districts; Michigan, 1st, 2d and 5th districts; Minnesota, 1st district; Mississippi, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th districts; Missouri, 3d and 11th districts; Nebraska, 1st, 3d and 6th districts; Nevada, Representative Roberts; New Jersey, 8th district.

New York, 2d, 9th, 17th, 20th, 26th and 35th districts; North Carolina, 2d, 7th and 9th districts; Ohio, 12th and 18th districts; Oklahoma, 5th district; Pennsylvania, 2d, 17th, 18th and 20th districts; South Carolina, 5th, 6th and 7th districts; South Dakota, Representative Martin; Tennessee, 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th districts; Texas, 2d and 4th districts; Virginia, 2d district; Wisconsin, 6th, 9th and 11th districts; Wyoming, Representative Mondell.

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 1, 1911.



STRIPPED SADDLES.

The pommel pockets are here attached to show size, pattern, method of attachment, etc. The felt pads under the side bars are here observable. They are about 1 inch thick and cover all the under-surface of the bars. To put them on or take them off is but the work of a moment. In addition to the comfort which they give the horse regularly by serving as a cushion, they afford the only practical means of gaining longitudinal adjustability when an abnormal back is encountered, thus supplementing the new saddle's lateral adjustability which is gained by hinges. Again, these pads can be cut away or built up when such treatment seems necessary to prevent a sore, or to cure a sore while marching.

tecting the great western frontier and helping make it profitable for its millions of inhabitants to develop its unlimited resources and live there in peace and prosperity. On account of old age and hard service, but a few of them remain, and it will not prove a financial hardship for this Government to take care of them for the few years they will be with us."

#### THE INDEPENDENCE PAY OFFICE G.C.M.

Up to July 27 only slow progress had been made in the trial of Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin, U.S.N., in connection with the pay office shortage of the receiving-ship Independence. Pay Yeoman Henry Heilpein, the first to be tried as the result of the scandal, although placed on the stand by the prosecution, Capt. Jay M. Salladay, U.S.M.C., judge advocate, proved a good witness for the defense, inasmuch as he placed the entire blame for the irregularities in the pay office upon a pay clerk now retired. Swearing that the system of delivering short allowances of clothing and small stores to recruits, and converting the surplus into money which was divided between himself and Pay Clerk James V. Fuller, was done at the suggestion of Fuller, and that Fuller was also given all the proceeds from the sale of non-regulation articles in the canteen of the ship, Heilpein swore that, so far as he knew, Paymaster Pippin never received any profit from the latter transactions, as he never witnessed any division of the canteen money between Fuller and Paymaster Pippin, and that Pippin could not have secured anything from the short allowances of clothing delivered to recruits, since the entire proceeds were divided between Heilpein and Fuller.

Pay Clerk Roland W. Thompson, who was tried for failure to report to the proper authorities irregularities in the pay office within his knowledge, testified to a shortage of \$1,970, being discovered in the accounts during the inspection of Pay Insp. John R. Martin in July, 1910; that Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin got him and Pay Clerk James V. Fuller to endorse a note on which he borrowed \$2,000 from John Rothschild, of San Francisco, with which to make good the shortage the next day before the inspector would return to the ship; that Paymaster Pippin then said he believed that supposed shortage was the result of some clerical error which would later be discovered. Thompson also testified to an alleged admission made by Paymaster Pippin later in regard to a second shortage, in which Pippin was reported to have said, "Tommy, I took \$3,000, but I believe \$2,000 was stolen from me."

Pay Clerk Fuller was on the stand for two days as the star witness for the prosecution. He made a sweeping denial of the charges of Heilpein with regard to the delivery of short allowances of clothing to recruits, declaring that after the shortage of \$1,970 was found, the profits from said short delivery were held by Pippin, who desired to get enough money together to make up the shortage and used this means of doing so; that a subsequent shortage of \$1,400 was found in the books by Fuller and reported to Pippin; that the latter on one occasion deposited a government check of \$500 to his own account in the First National Bank, of Vallejo, and on another took \$500 in gold from the safe of the ship and never returned it. Witness had notified Paymaster Pippin, according to his testimony before the court, that he would ask to be retired on account of his ill health and he remained with Paymaster Pippin only on condition that the latter acknowledge the shortage in the presence of Pay Clerk Thompson, in order that witness might be protected in the event of trouble arising, and furthermore turn over all cash to him. The cash was turned over on Nov. 25 last, Fuller giving Paymaster Pippin a receipt for same. Twenty-seven hundred dollars, then unaccounted for, was believed by Fuller to be the money misappropriated by Pippin, which the latter was then endeavoring to get together to return to the Government. Fuller did not report this shortage to the board of investigation as he had supposed. Paymaster Pippin would then come forward with such a statement. He further swore that at the outset of the present trouble Pippin twice said to him: "You are in no way responsible for this, and I will do all I can to get you out of it."

Attorney Bell, by cross examination, which had not been concluded on July 27, sought to prove that Fuller had declared his position on the Independence worth \$10,000 per annum; that he had advised Pay Clerk Thompson to remain in the Service for at least a year longer and had offered to show him how he could make from \$5,000 to \$6,000 in that time; that during the

supeonaed by the defense. Paymaster Pippin and his counsel declared in court that they would be glad to have an investigation made of Paymaster Pippin's expenditures during the time he has been attached to the ship.

#### NAVY "WATCH OFFICER'S MANUAL."

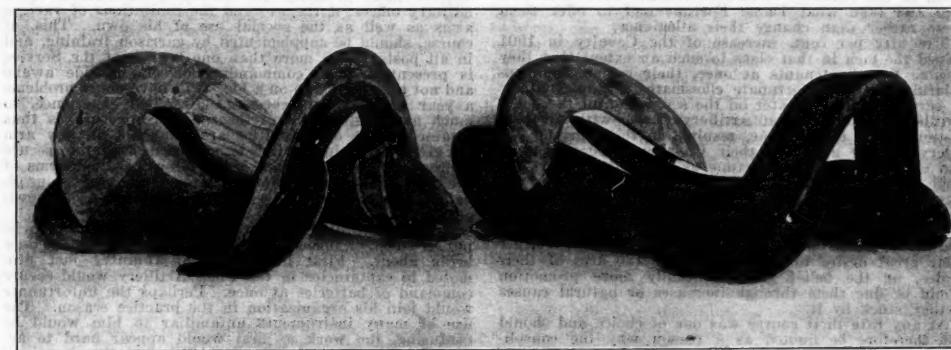
"The Watch Officer's Manual," which was written by Ensign C. E. Hovey, U.S. Navy, supplies a long-felt need among line officers for a text and reference book on standing watch. To quote the preface:

"This volume is the result of an endeavor to collect and put in a compact form those details appertaining to

#### CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

Preliminary practice by some of the crack shots to take part in the various matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, which begin Aug. 14 with the matches of the N.R.A. of America, has been going on for some time. The Ohio team has been at the range for a month and a half, and teams will be steadily arriving daily. The U.S. Navy Team arrived in camp July 15 from the Wakefield (Mass.) range. The Army Cavalry arrived July 28 from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the Army Infantry Team from Fort Sheridan, Ill., also arrived the same day. The U.S. Marine Corps Team has also arrived.

For the matches of the National Rifle Association of America, which commence Aug. 14, a program of twenty-seven contests is announced. Following the association's contests come the National Matches, under the direction of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which will absorb interest from Aug. 23 to 30 or



THE NEW TREE IN COMPARISON WITH McCLELLAN TREE.

Comparison of the New Tree with the McClellan Tree—Illustrating also the method of connecting the side bars with the pommel and cantle arches by hinges thus permitting adjustability between horses with backs of different shapes, and also between the different shapes which any given horse's back assumes with varying conditions of flesh. The bars rotate through many degrees in excess of any possible need for the sake of adjustability. The hinges also convert the saddle into a spare part article—viz.—if a side bar pommel or cantle is broken it can be easily replaced from the trooper instead of sending the saddle to an arsenal for repair as is usually necessary. As the pommel is of steel it is not expected to break. The hinges are designed for strength and adjustability.

The pommel is lower and flatter exteriorly than the McClellan, and is more commodious in every respect inside the arch. The cantle is lower than the McClellan, and has a less abrupt slope and is more concave where the buttocks bear. The side bars of the new saddle are designed to shift the rider naturally into the lowest point at the center of the saddle, and not against the cantle as is the case with the McClellan saddle. In the McClellan saddle, the weight bearing on the cantle tends to rock the saddle up on the rear ends of the short side bars, causing the saddle to skid or slip forward. There is no tendency on the part of the new saddle to slip either forward or backward.

deck duty which will be found necessary or convenient to an officer carrying on a watch. While every line officer in the Service is cognizant of most of the details, it is because they are nearly infinite in number, as to be easily forgotten that an attempt to compile them was begun. The regulations, as far as they concern the officer of the deck, are quoted in full; many of the notes were found scattered through various professional publications; and the balance consists of those small practical facts, hints and suggestions, not given elsewhere, which must generally be learned by actual experience on deck.

"Watch Officer's Manual" is bound in full flexible leather, with pocket and tuck, and conforms in size and appearance with the authorized drill books of the Navy. It is of ninety-six pages, and contains six chapters on the following subjects: I. Duty, Personnel, etc.; II. Watch at Sea; III. In Squadron at Sea; IV. Watch in Port; V. Routine; VI. Miscellaneous. The success of the publication is practically assured, as it has elicited many complimentary remarks; the Navy Department has stated that: "The Manual will be of much benefit to the Service." The book is excellent in every way, the only suggestion for its improvement being the possible addition of an index. The Nautical Publishing Company, 560 Fifth avenue, New York, are publishing it.

#### MILITARY ACADEMY VACANCIES FOR 1912.

Following is a list of cadetships at the United States Military Academy for which candidates are to be appointed on the nominations of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for the entrance examination that is to be held beginning on the last Tuesday in April, 1912.

The law requires that each person nominated for appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy shall be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age on the date of admission to the Academy (June 14, 1912); also that he shall be an *actual resident* of the Congress-

31, and finally will be shot a new match—the United Service. The order of the National Matches has been changed this year. They will start with the individual, instead of with the team matches as heretofore. Aug. 25 and 26 are set aside as practice days for the team match, which, in turn, will be followed by the pistol match.

In the National Team Match the new elimination rule in Class A will hit the Army Infantry Team, the U.S. Marine Corps Team and the Army Cavalry Team very hard this year.

The new rule bars out this year the entire twelve U.S. infantrymen who captured the trophy in 1910. It deprives the Marine Corps of ten of its old men, and it puts out eight of the U.S. cavalrymen who won third place last year. Iowa, in fourth place last year, must drop her six most experienced shots. This elimination is for three years. The rule makes an exception, however, in the case of the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Naval Academy, and it does not apply to the winners in Class B and Class C. This new rule gives advantage to one Service team this year—the Navy, who did not win a prize in last year's match. It will also help number of state teams, it is expected, particularly Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Colorado, Michigan, New York and Ohio, who do not come under the elimination rule until they become prize winners in Class A.

Another new rule this year is the rule which prohibits an eliminated member of a team from coaching a team in any other branch of the Service until one year of the elimination period has passed; that is, a Regular cannot coach a National Guard team. This rule prohibits the repetition of what the state of Kansas did last year, for example, when by securing from the 1909 Infantry Team Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U.S. Inf., as coach it pulled up from thirty-third to sixteenth place.

The Army Infantry Team will be captained for the third year in succession by Lieut. George C. Shaw, of the 27th Inf. Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th, is team coach; Lieut. Joseph S. Leonard, 27th Inf., is spotter, and Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf., is range officer.

The Army Cavalry Team is again in charge of Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., 8th Cav., as team captain.

The Cavalry Team last year generously petitioned the

Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to restore the Marine Corps to second place after the executive officer has thrown out its entire skirmish score because of a technical violation of the coaching rules. The Cavalry's action in behalf of a rival helped in the restoration of the Marines to second place, which placed the Cavalry third. Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., is team coach; Lieut. Charles McH. Ebey, 12th Cav., spotter, and Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav., range officer.

The team from the U.S. Marine Corps is captained by Capt. D. C. McDougal, who takes the place of Capt. William C. Harlee. Lieut. William D. Smith is coach.

The Navy Team has a new captain this year, Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch, who shot on the team in 1907 and again in 1908. The team has six of last year's members.

Ensign W. F. Amsden, Ensign F. A. L. Vossler, Ensign E. G. Allen, Midshipman H. J. Knerr, Midshipman W. W. Smith and Midshipman Harold T. Smith. The new members are Ensigns R. C. Giffen, Jr., J. James, M. S. Brown, F. Bradley, William D. Brereton, E. K. Lang and Midshipman H. O. Roesch.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., of the General Staff, will be again the executive officer. He will be assisted by nearly 100 Regular and National Guard officers, who will report at the range not later than Aug. 12. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., is chief range officer, and H. C. Catrow, Ohio N.G., will be his assistant. Capt. M. C. Mumma, 2d U.S. Cav., is statistical officer, and Capt. J. R. Lindsey, 15th U.S. Cav., is adjutant during the matches.

The marking and scoring will be done by troops from the U.S. Army and from the Marine Corps. For this service the War Department has detailed one troop of the 15th Cavalry, two battalions from the 26th Infantry and two battalions from the 27th Infantry. A complete field hospital will be established.

#### CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading your issue of July 22 attention was naturally called to the comparison made by "The Underdog" of the difference in promotion secured by members of the same class graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, but who entered different arms. What he states is a fact and has always been a fact; and, well understanding that these differences would prevail in future *every* man in that class took his chances for good or ill fortune just exactly as the case appealed to him eleven years ago. It is true that not all in that class had an opportunity to enter the Engineers, but all did have an opportunity to take Artillery. The result was that when the Artillery was increased in 1901, and all men in that class could transfer to that arm and enjoy the advantages of immediate promotion, some men, at least, in the Infantry elected to remain with their own arm and take what Dame Fortune had to offer them there rather than change their allegiance.

The fifty per cent. increase of the Cavalry in 1901 helped the men in that class to such an extent that they became first lieutenants at once, their commissions antedating their less fortunate classmates in the Artillery by several months. Later on the separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery Corps, with the promotions made at the time, resulted in those in the Artillery forging ahead of their Cavalry classmates, who had enjoyed their good fortune as being the seniors for some six years. It was very natural in 1901 that the Cavalrymen did not care to transfer to the Artillery, as they were senior and would have lost by it. Why all of the Infantry officers did not transfer could be explained of those who remained in that arm by either their great desire to stay with it as the arm of their choice, or the belief that eventually more promotion would be due them through increases or natural causes if they stuck by it.

At any rate their course was one of choice and should not therefore be quoted as a reason why the consolidated promotion scheme should be urged in that particular case.

Had "Underdog" cared to examine other extreme cases he could have found plenty of them. For instance, take the class of 1902. The June Army List shows Frankenberger as seven on the list of first lieutenants of Field Artillery (395 on relative list) and Dockery 188 out of 248 on the lineal list of Cavalry first lieutenants (1,050 on the relative list), or a difference of 655 files between members of that one class. He could find cases of where an officer of one arm had transferred to another arm and on transferring back again to his original assignment had jumped many of the men of his own time by the operation.

Citing single instances, however, proves nothing, or rather proves any particular thing the writer has in view, provided the proper cases are selected. For instance, Captain Payne is in the Field Artillery and his classmate, Nuttman, is in the Infantry and on the relative list ranks him, showing that the latter's class has fared better for some years on the relative list than that of the former in the Artillery. Relatively Payne ('95 class) is ranked by a large number of '96 men in the Infantry and it has been so for some time.

Men on coming into the Service for various personal reasons selected their arm, or transferred to that arm which they desired most. If their prognostications as to further promotion have failed them, is that any reason for urging a rearrangement of the list?

"Underdog's" reference to men being detailed to the Ordnance Department, Signal Corps and the J.A. Department overlooks one important factor—that is, that a man specially qualified, for instance, by months of study and hard work to undertake the task required of him in the Ordnance Department, and who makes a success of that special work, is in general lost to the line. He is kept where his value is considered greatest as an *expert* and detailed time after time for such duty. He becomes then rather an ordnance expert than an accomplished line officer and leader of men. If detailed to the ordnance originally from the Cavalry, I venture to state that in nine out of ten cases he would kick if made to return to duty with either the Field Artillery or Infantry and on the plea that he was not trained in the technicalities that would be required of him.

If the Infantry is due for an increase, as "Underdog" says, I for one most heartily approve it, and hope that it will come. It is needed. But if by so doing they gain temporary or permanent advantage over me by immediate promotion, the writer most certainly will not "squawk." He will be glad of their good fortune, and will not feel aggrieved that he made a wrong guess and chose an arm offering fewer promotion advantages.

Under the provisions of the suggested promotion scheme those in the Field Artillery who have at present benefited by the relative rapid promotion in some grades would eventually perhaps do better than under the present system, on account of the utter stagnation in

promotion that now confronts them, but I think in very few cases would the new bill meet approval.

If this consolidated promotion scheme is really to be considered seriously, then try it out, if at all, on those who subsequently enter the Service and not upon those who have already entered it under the present system, well knowing the chances for good and bad luck which might come. In other words, it is hoped that Congress will not see fit to pass an *ex post facto* law which will injure many—and this the suggested bill would most assuredly do.

#### WAGON SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent article appearing in your paper signed by "Experience" giving manifestly good reasons why the method of "Consolidated Promotion" should not be adopted, I believe very probably expresses the sentiment of a number in the Army toward this additional "promotion scheme."

To begin with, the condition of affairs does not exist necessary for its justification. If there is anything the matter with the Army which needs attention it is the question of proper military organization in well balanced divisions to secure efficiency and not a new promotion scheme to secure personal gratification for some. Transferring an officer from one arm of the Service to another merely to regulate flow of promotion would be too much like taking the eye and ear specialist of a large hospital and making him take all major surgical operations simply because the last man who had filled this important surgical duty had been promoted to a position in charge of the hospital and the one surgeon was always he who happened to be the second in rank, regardless of qualifications. Anyone would say that such a system is absurd. Equally so is the present promotion suggestion. Officers train themselves for years to become efficient in their respective arms, and the military student knows that there never comes a time when he feels that he is so completely equipped as an officer that he can drop the subject profitably in his own arm and seek a transfer.

Everything tends toward specialization to-day. That has been well recognized in one's very entrance to the Service in recent years. A man is graded as to whether or not he is especially qualified for mounted service; if not, he does not get that service except where "pull" overreaches the War Department or Military Academy ideas. Again, our garrison schools and our Service schools, together with our system of promotion examination, demands specialization. It is true that in the School of the Line and in the course of the staff class the wide scope of the utilization of all arms of the Service is taught. And that is where instruction of that kind should be given: and, together in those schools, post-graduate courses, in connection with the garrison schools and requirements of the promotion examination from captain to major, should be the means whereby we should acquire and exemplify the knowledge demanded by a military officer of the use and the limitations of various arms as well as the special use of his own. This, of course, should be supplemented by garrison training, and in all posts where more than one branch of the Service is presented. The commanding officer, if wide awake and not a mere "bump on a log," will have many problems a year in combined exercises. Practical experience, so much more valuable than theoretical conjecture, is thus attained. The opportunities are numerous in any arm for giving what instruction is deemed necessary to secure a proper knowledge of and respect for the other arms of the Service; so it is a mistake to assume that consolidated promotion is required for the acquisition of knowledge.

Suppose the plan suggested by Captain Palmer to be put in effect. Consider one of the evils it would at once bring about. First lieutenants of Infantry just promoted to captaincies in the Field Artillery would secure command of batteries at once. Perhaps the unfortunate would join his organization in the practice season. The use of many instruments unfamiliar to him would be confusing, the work at first would appear hard to accomplish, the enlisted men would "size up the situation" and this officer would become cheap in their eyes, ruining discipline and running down the efficiency of a most excellent battery, perhaps. The tools would be there, but by their misuse and abuse would deteriorate. It would be so in any case where a man who had always served with any one arm was transferred to command a unit of another arm. That man might know perfectly the combined use of the arms in the field, but be unfamiliar with those small and numerous technical requirements to be met with in each distinctive arm; and, for the organization commander (when transferred from another branch) to learn these things by experience and time, retards the development of the body of troops under his command, thus injuring the Service.

Touching on another point, some years back all arms had their increases. When, for instance, the Artillery was increased officers of the other arms were invited to take a technical examination for transfer and thus reap the advantages of the opportunity offered to them. Many, for the sake of a little immediate promotion, took the Artillery after passing the required examination. Those who came into the Field Artillery did so knowing that stagnation faced them (there will be six retirements in the next eleven years and twenty-one retirements in the next twenty years) and hoped to offset this by immediate promotion. The chance was open to all; and now it is very natural that those who have had very little in prospect should resent having even that little advantage which they have gained temporarily taken away from them. Further, the large majority of these officers prefer their arm (and I think that it is so throughout the Army) and would rather stick by it for the love of it than to become a creature of circumstance, sent from pillar to post, without being affiliated with any branch of the military Service in particular.

In your issue of July 1 statement is made that "the aggregation of regiments known as the Army of the United States must be remodeled into an Army. \* \* \* The attitude of public opinion seems favorable." This is a fact, and to meet it honestly and squarely, and not to use it as a means of more promotion juggling, provision should be made by law to have the mobile Army to consist of so many divisions regulated by the total number of Infantry as a basis. Each division should contain its proper proportion of Cavalry and Field Artillery. If a surplus of any arm should exist under that arrangement, then that portion of that arm should be organized into additional independent brigades. In future as the Army need to be increased in size additional divisions should be asked for and the independent brigades absorbed to become a definite part of the new divisions formed. In that way the Army could be properly organized; and, after all the independent brigades had been absorbed, each increase would affect each arm exactly the same proportionally. Efficiency should be demanded as a first requisite, and promotion as subordinate to efficiency. Hence promotion schemes should be

let alone for the time being until efforts for legislation to secure efficiency have become successful to such an extent as to secure a truly military organization for our Army.

In reference to Captain Palmer's proposed promotion scheme I may add that I have spoken to seven officers concerning this matter in this garrison and each and every one is opposed to it. Such being the case, and it being reasonable to suppose that many others will object to it, it could hardly be possible, it would seem, that Congress would for the sake of some (perhaps even the majority) pass an *ex post facto* law, taking away past benefits conferred on some and making the future different entirely from what was anticipated by those who entered the Service under the present conditions.

"Foolish rivalry" between the different branches, it is urged, will be removed by this arrangement suggested by Captain Palmer. I don't think so. In the first place, competition saves us from stagnation, develops the good in any undertaking and creates pride in one's ability to accomplish—a necessity for a soldier. Introduce this new scheme and we will find discord all the time. Many men will be disappointed by being required to undergo service for which they are not technically prepared, and those with "pull" will be able to enjoy the benefits to which others are rightly entitled.

The suggestion that this proposed promotion scheme is a better arrangement for meeting sudden large increases is, of course, disposed of by the fact that if our mobile Army were rationally organized into divisions, then in any increase each arm would sustain its proportion of promotion and, also, just in the same proportion as the remaining arms it would be required to meet the drawbacks occasioned by the presence of a large percentage of imperfectly trained officers. Under the arrangement suggested by Captain Palmer when a large increase occurred difficulties would be multiplied, because so many of the old officers would have to learn new duties (due to being transferred to other arms on promotion) without sufficient preparation to undertake them, thus aggravating the condition caused by the presence of so much new material.

Surely it is apparent that if putting all officers on the same list in the mobile Army is a good scheme, it would be equally good to bring in the Coast Artillery Corps and the Engineers as parties to this arrangement. If the versatility of the average officer is such that with equal ease he can command a troop, a battery or a company, it may be expected that he can with just as much ease and without much further effort command a company of Engineers in military work, or a battery of 12-inch disappearing guns, or even turn half sailor and command a planter.

Carrying this matter farther, why not apply consolidated promotion to all branches of the line? The answer is self-evident. Promotion belongs to him who makes a success of his profession. The successful professional man is an expert. The professional man of necessity must be one with a broad education, broad-minded, but essentially trained to be an expert in one particular line. So it should be with our Army officers to-day. Through our schools, individual study, practical experience in larger garrisons and the like we gain what is needed for both our general education and specific professional training. Do not try to make of us a "jack-of-all-trades," for we will be "master of none."

ARMY.

#### NEW ORLEANS AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

New Orleans, July 26, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It may interest you to know that the people of New Orleans are raising a fund of \$20,000 to be used in informing the people of the Mississippi Valley wherein they are directly and deeply interested in preserving the New Orleans Naval Station and drydock. This fund is being raised and will be disbursed by a joint committee of New Orleans leading exchanges in a systematic and carefully planned manner. It is planned to place the facts of the case in various ways before every Congressman and Senator at Washington, every Governor and Legislature in twenty Valley states, every editor throughout the country, and before every man of consequence in every community that in any way depends upon the Gulf outlet for the regulation of freight rates on the commodities produced and consumed by such state, county and city.

The object of the campaign is to show that the Navy Department has planned to protect the Mississippi Valley from invasion in time of war by destroying the Passes from the Mississippi River to the Gulf, whereas the commerce of twenty states requires that the Government carry out a comprehensive and adequate program looking to the protection of the Passes in order that they may be kept intact, no matter what conditions may arise.

There are now two 30-foot channels to the sea—South Pass, which was developed by the Eads Jetties, and Southwest Pass, on which the Government has just spent \$5,000,000. Twenty years of labor and nearly \$20,000,000 of Federal money have been required to develop these Passes. Within a short while Southwest Pass will have a minimum depth of thirty-five feet.

The revetments that confine the current and ensure deep water across the bars extend some distance into the Gulf. The current, when thus confined, continually scourrs the bottom of the channel. But were any portion of the revetment destroyed an eddy would form, silt deposits occur and the channel depth diminish. Fifty years ago only light draft vessels could cross the bar. Twenty-five years ago only moderate draft vessels could cross. To-day the largest merchantmen and battleships afloat may enter and leave the harbor with ease at any stage of the tide.

With this increasing depth over the bar has, of course, come an increase in the size of the steamships engaged in carrying Mississippi Valley commerce, and these increased facilities have greatly accelerated the development of commerce throughout the Valley region between the two great mountain ranges. Freight rates from all points in the Valley are affected and lowered by the Mississippi River and its tributaries and by the fact that practically every ton of Mississippi Valley commerce may enjoy an all-the-year water route direct to the sea.

Thus the committee will endeavor to show that every industry in the Mississippi Valley is benefited by the deep channel to the sea from the Mississippi River, whether it use that channel or merely profit by that channel's influence to secure favorable rates and facilities elsewhere. Consequently, any Federal policy that in any way jeopardizes the permanency of that channel is contrary to the permanent welfare of every Mississippi Valley industry.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has announced his in-

tention of closing the New Orleans Navy Yard, the effect of which is to deny U.S. harbor defense boats and warships generally an opportunity to obtain repairs in the Gulf of Mexico. This, it is said, would mean no direct defense of the Mississippi River Passes, and in case of danger from invasion the destruction of the Passes, as a defensive move for the protection of New Orleans and of the Valley, would become inevitable. The New Orleans Naval Station and drydock are modern in every respect. The outfit cost the Government \$3,000,000. It was designed to aid the government vessels operating in the river and the Gulf in the defense of the Passes.

The joint committee will explain to Congress and to the people of the Valley that neither they nor the people of New Orleans can afford to be protected from a foreign enemy, or from anybody else, at the expense of the Passes, and, since the restoration of the Passes would require the labor of years, at the direct expense of their commerce during many years following foreign complications, will also ask that a vigorous protest be entered against the policy of Secretary Meyer.

The first move will be the introduction by Congressman Estopinal, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, of a joint resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of Secretary Meyer's policy; the next will be a bill instructing the Secretary of the Navy to assign a part of the fleet to New Orleans as its home port, where adequate docking and repair facilities are to be found. The people of the Mississippi Valley will be asked to instruct their Congressmen and Senators to support these two measures.

In its report, just made public, the joint conference committee asserts that the fortification of the Panama Canal, recently provided for, eliminated the only excuse the Navy Department ever had for developing a naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, which is 500 miles from the nearest home port and base of supplies and labor.

New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley are now working in close concert to develop Mississippi Valley commerce with South and Central America, and with this end in view millions of dollars are being spent for public improvement at New Orleans, and the steamship facilities are being improved and increased rapidly. Quite naturally, the Government is expected to encourage, not discourage, these efforts.

WALTER PARKER.

Treaties of arbitration between this country and France and this country and England were signed at Washington Aug. 3. They will now go before the United States Senate for ratification, and the treaty will not be ready for submission to the Senate until the copies signed here and in France are exchanged and signed by the proper officials of the two countries. These treaties by no means open the way to unrestricted arbitration of all questions, as has been so generally reported. Disputes, before being arbitrated, must be referred to a joint commission of inquiry of the two countries disputing, to determine whether the question between them shall be arbitrated. Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is susceptible of arbitration, the commission of inquiry shall investigate the dispute, with a view to recommending a settlement without arbitration. The commission, at the request of either government, will delay its finding one year to give an opportunity for diplomatic settlement. The Senate will ratify the terms of submission of each dispute to arbitration. Commenting on these treaties in his article in the Nineteenth Century, referred to elsewhere, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich says: "President Taft's proposals for arbitration constitute by far the longest step yet taken toward a practical plan of disarmament. It does not name disarmament. It does not create an alliance. It proposes no more than an agreement in individual cases between two nations only. But in essence it involves the whole. It is the first step on the road that leads to this end, and it can logically lead to no other. Its practical wisdom as an act of the highest statesmanship consists in the fact that it asks for no more than is at the moment possible, not more than may easily be brought about. And yet what is asked for is obviously a beginning only. It tempts to steps beyond itself, and leads inevitably to far wider results than the ends at first proposed." If Japan were to follow us and England and France in this matter there might, Admiral Goodrich thinks, early develop such a common understanding between these four nations that they would stand ready to say to the most aggressive party in the crisis of an impending war that if the war is begun they also must be reckoned with as allies of the weaker or the better side.

On Children's Day at the military tournament, Chicago, on July 27, 35,000 youngsters were present, and their delight at seeing real soldiers in action was beyond the power of all the local scribes to paint. Speaking editorially of the occasion the Inter-Ocean of that city said: "We shall probably hear protests from some quarters against exposing 35,000 of the children of the land to the danger of military infection. Mr. Carnegie may life up his voice and ask what is the use for him to give \$10,000,000 to establish peace throughout the earth when children are permitted to go in great numbers and acquire the lust for war and carnage. Certainly the ladies who have been objecting for years to the use of the little tin soldier in the nursery on the ground that it filled the infant with the love of strife can hardly be expected to lose the opportunity to express their opinion of taking the nursery to the little tin soldier's original. However, we think the 35,000 children will survive the infection and will grow up to be just as peace-loving, just as respectable as citizens, just as willing to avoid war and injustice as they would have done had the idea of soldiers and war never entered their youthful consciousness. What they carried away was chiefly the recollection of a glorious time. But if in the youthful consciousness of some of the older ones there was dropped the grain of the little idea of a patriotism that makes one willing to die for one's native land we need not fear that the harvest will be other than good."

Through the operations of the Signal Corps wireless Washington is now in communication with Pribilof Island, off the coast of Alaska. On Aug. 1 the Nome wireless station picked up the Navy wireless station on the island, and messages are now sent from the scene of the sealing difficulties down to Seattle, Wash., and thence by wire to Washington. Arrangements have been made by the Signal Corps for the equipment of the wire-

less station at San Antonio, Texas, Nome and Fort Gibbons with the latest improved 10 kw. quench spark plants. At San Antonio there will be two 200-foot steel towers and one at each of the other posts. Through the San Antonio station it is expected that wireless connection with the City of Mexico will be established. These new plants are the most powerful in existence, and will greatly increase the wireless facilities of the corps. Wireless outfit which will greatly improve the field service will also shortly be issued to the Army. They are the small 500-cycle quenched spark sets to be operated by field companies in connection with the mobile Army. Although more powerful than the present field wireless equipment, it will be possible to load one of these sets on two pack mules. The set will be a small load for two mules, and in emergency can be carried by one mule.

Our prediction that the fall of the Diaz régime, instead of bringing peace and quiet, might turn out to be only the beginning of internal disorders, seems to be borne out by the latest reports from Mexico. On Aug. 2 the City of Mexico was patrolled by mounted police, and troops were held under arms ready to quell any disturbance that might grow out of the forced retirement from the cabinet of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, Minister of the Interior. The revolutionary party has split over this resignation into two factions, known as the Maderistas and the Vasquistas, the latter being the followers of the deposed Minister. Madero, the leader of the late revolution, on Aug. 2, issued a manifesto, approving the retirement of Gomez, but a group of Maderista leaders sealed on President De la Barra the same day and informed him that unless the minister was reinstated they would start a revolution. General Reyes and Madero on Aug. 2 issued manifestos announcing they would be rival candidates for the presidency. Gomez was forced out of the cabinet by President De la Barra, who is said to represent the reactionary tendencies of the old administration. On July 31 a battle was fought in the Juarez district between a party of liberals and a company of rurales. The former were beaten with a loss of seven killed. The insurgents seized the custom house at Juarez on Aug. 1.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, with Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., his naval aid, sailed from New York on Aug. 2 for London, England. Before they return the Secretary and his aid will make a careful study of navy administration, with special reference to navy yard management in this country. With the reports of the expert accountants and the Pacific experts on scientific management in hand, the Secretary will be equipped to give a careful study of the system of yard management in the English navy. The Vreeland Board, which the Secretary created for the purpose of making an application of the recommendation of the civilian experts to the Navy, held its first meeting July 31. By the time the Secretary returns the board will be well along with its work, if it is not ready to report. The result of the Secretary's investigation of English methods and the Vreeland Board's recommendation, when combined, is apt to bring about radical changes in the management of the navy yards.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered a decision by which officers who lose their horses through no fault of their own cannot be legally reimbursed by the Government. This, it is evident, will prove very embarrassing to officers of moderate means who are endeavoring to keep well bred mounts. The loss of such horses will fall entirely upon officers, as they are afforded no protection from the carelessness of government employees in the transportation and handling of their mounts. The decision was made in the application of Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., for the reimbursement on account of the loss of his horse, which died of pneumonia while being transported from New Orleans to Havana, where the officer is stationed. The Comptroller held in his decision of July 24 that a horse is not a personal article under the Act of March 2, 1885. This act provides that officers can be reimbursed for the loss of private property, such as clothing and furniture. The only relief for officers in such cases will be to apply to the Court of Claims.

In a hearing on the Panama Canal expenditure Capt. F. C. Boggs, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., purchasing officer and chief of the Washington office of the Isthmus Canal Commission, informed the House Committee, apparently much to their astonishment, that the commission is not under the War Department regulations, but under the immediate supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, representing the President, upon whom was imposed the task of building the canal. Escape from the W.D. regulations saves a large amount of labor. Of the material 98.1 per cent. is purchased by competition, 6.9 per cent. being purchased without competition. The contracts vary from very small sums to millions of dollars, the average order in 1910 being \$2,630. Not more than ten per cent. of the number of orders are over \$10,000, and orders under this amount are often bunched and advertised together.

In all probability the original plans for sending the regiments to the Philippines which were delayed on account of the Maneuver Division will be carried out by the War Department. According to this schedule the following will be the sailing dates of the regiments covered by the order: 13th Infantry, Oct. 5; 15th Infantry, Nov. 5; 24th Infantry, Dec. 5; 8th Infantry, Feb. 5; 1st Infantry, March 5; 4th Cavalry, May 5; 3d Cavalry, June 5; battalion of Engineers, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 5. Three troops of the 4th Cavalry and two of the 3d Cavalry, to be selected by the regimental commander, will remain in charge of the barracks and mounts of the respective regiments until the troops arrive from the Philippines which are to relieve the 3d and the 4th.

It has been decided by the executive committee to hold the next meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States at Buffalo on Oct. 9, 10 and 11. The most important business before the association will be the Federal Pay bill, which is now pending in Congress. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has virtually decided to report out the measure. Both committees have held hearings on the bill, and while there

is some opposition in the House Committee to the measure in its present form, it is thought that this can be overcome. When it comes to a vote in either House there is no doubt that it will pass by almost a unanimous vote. However, the National Guard officers are taking nothing for granted, and will have a committee in Washington when Congress convenes next December.

First Lieut. Charles H. Halliday, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., in a report on the "low country fever" prevalent from time immemorial in Beaufort county, S.C., has, after a number of experiments, come to the conclusion that the disease is dengue and that it will continue to exist in sporadic and epidemic form until the inhabitants realize the necessity of protecting themselves from the bites of mosquitoes. He believes that quinine at the onset will serve to shorten the course of the disease, while in well established cases the drug has no specific action. During October and November, 1910, there were eighteen cases, or forty-six per cent. of admissions, at the post hospital. These patients furnished the data on which is based the identification of the disease with dengue. The August Military Surgeon contains his report.

Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., commanding the cruiser North Carolina, reported to the Navy Department the departure of his ship from Ponce, P.R., Aug. 1 for Guantanamo, Cuba. The North Carolina has on board Secretary of War Stimson. While at Porto Rico the Secretary of War was accorded ovations in all the towns along the automobile route from Ponce to San Juan. Thousands of school children waved American flags in his honor. Citizenship was the keynote of all the welcoming speeches. Mr. Stimson, in responding, expressed his gratitude for the welcome the people had extended to him and promised to work for the island's interests. He said he would present their petitions for citizenship to President Taft and to Congress.

Stockholders of the Colt's Arms Company, of New York, at a special meeting held in New York, Aug. 1, voted to dissolve the company and to exchange its stock for that of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, the parent corporation. The latter, which is the operating company, is incorporated under the laws of Connecticut. The Colt's Arms Company has retired within ten years its entire issue of \$1,200,000 five per cent. bonds. The directors of the company are William C. Skinner, C. L. F. Robinson, Charles M. Jarvis, L. R. Cheney, F. de C. Sullivan, Sylvester C. Dunham and F. A. Schirmer.

W. J. Normans, Co. C, Hospital Corps, writes from Takoma Park, D.C.: "During the recent war maneuvers held near San Antonio, Texas, I was lucky enough to find a bronze medal given to Major Gen. Winfield Scott by the Commonwealth of the state of Virginia. I have heard that Admiral Schley was a grandson of this General, and I would like to get in touch with some of his descendants. Would you kindly mention this in your columns? Possibly it may help me to return this medal to the proper party."

General Acevedo, the Cuban insurgent, voluntarily surrendered to Governor Ernesto Aspert, of Havana Province, at the post office in Santa Maria del Rosario, a small town on the Luyano road, Aug. 3. Acevedo made an extraordinary statement, to the effect that several days ago he was requested to go to a certain place in the vicinity of Guanabacoa, where he met a party of armed men, mostly negroes, who threatened him with death unless he promised to lead them in a movement against the government.

Army folk with intentions of visiting Japan will be pleased to learn of the completion of the central railway from Tokio to Nagoya, through the central provinces of Kai, Shinano and Mino. The length of the road is 225 miles, and the government's chief object in its construction is understood to have been military. The new line is expected to become a favorite, especially with tourists, as it runs through some of the most beautiful scenery in Japan, excelling in this respect the old Tokaido line.

Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N., will succeed Comdr. R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., as commandant of midshipmen, in October. This change is in accordance with the usual custom, when a new Superintendent is sent to the Naval Academy, of appointing a new aid to the head of the school and a new commandant of midshipmen. Capt. F. W. Bartlett, U.S.N., will be succeeded as head of the Department of Steam Engineering by Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Hines, U.S.N. Captain Bartlett will be ordered to the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard.

A Marine detachment of 100 men to act as scorers and markers from the Marine Corps will report at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 12. The detachment will be in command of Capt. Harry Lay, and will also include 1st Lieut. C. B. Matthews and 2d Lieut. B. L. Smith. Those detailed for range officers are Capts. W. A. Pickering, C. T. Westcott, 1st Lieuts. S. W. Bogan and R. B. Creery and 2d Lieut. L. A. Clapp.

The U.S.S. North Dakota, which has been held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard because of some perplexing difficulties with her turbine engines, will be ready to leave port Aug. 21. No particulars as to the progress of the work in removing her turbines were given in the report to the Navy Department other than that by working three shifts of men the ship will be in condition to leave the yard that date.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., was relieved Aug. 3 of the command of the Texas Maneuver Division at San Antonio. The command of the division now devolves upon Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt. General Carter will return immediately and assume the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff.

The new port of Miike, Chikugo Province, Japan, will open for coaling and provisioning U.S. Army tranship ports in 1912.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Elmer W. Hubbard, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been retired under the thirty years' service law, was born in Connecticut Sept. 27, 1861, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1885. He was assigned to the 1st Artillery, and his first service was out at Fort Canby, Wash., on frontier duty, from Oct. 1, 1885, to Sept. 27, 1887. His subsequent service included duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at the U.S.M.A., and military instructor at Nevada State University. He was in the field during the Spanish-American War from June to August with siege artillery train, and then went to Fort Adams for duty. He also served at Forts Hancock, Columbus, Monroe and Revere, and was in command of Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Moultrie, S.C. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1896. Lieutenant Colonel Hubbard was found guilty recently by a G.C.M. of the charge of intoxication and sentenced to dismissal. He entered a plea of mental irresponsibility. Taking into consideration Colonel Hubbard's excellent service record, President Taft thought that the court's sentence was too severe. The reviewing authority recommended that the sentence be commuted to reduction to the bottom of his grade, but the President concluded that a better plan would be to permit Lieutenant Colonel Hubbard to retire.

Second Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, 3d U.S. Inf., who was examined for promotion and found to be physically disqualified for the duties of the next higher grade by reason of disability not incident to the Service, has been retired. The finding of the board was not approved by the President, and by his direction Lieutenant Simpson was placed upon the retired list as a first lieutenant, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, to date from March 11, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted by reason of seniority if found qualified. Lieutenant Simpson was born in New Jersey March 16, 1883, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Aug. 1, 1900. He was graduated and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Infantry, June 15, 1904.

Col. William Lassiter, 4th U.S. Inf., whose promotion from lieutenant colonel we briefly noticed in our issue of July 22 last, was born in North Carolina Jan. 6, 1851. After serving from September, 1868, to July 19, 1871, as a cadet, U.S.M.A., he was appointed, Oct. 1, 1873, second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, and served with that regiment as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain until promoted to major, 15th Infantry, May 28, 1902. From major in the Adjutant General's Department (for which latter detail he had been selected Sept. 11, 1906) he was promoted lieutenant colonel, 4th Infantry, Sept. 4, 1909. The first four years of his service was in Mississippi and Louisiana, and from 1877 to 1898 in the Indian Territory, Texas, Utah and Idaho. He accompanied the regiment to Cuba in June, 1898, and in 1899 went to the Philippine Islands. In January and February, 1879, he commanded a detachment, I Troon, 10th Cavalry, in an expedition after renegade Kiowa Indians. He served in the Sioux campaign in 1890-91, from December to February. In 1894 he was detailed to organize the National Guard of the new state of Utah. During the war with Spain he participated in the attack on San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and was wounded July 2 while in the trenches. He was in charge of the Infantry and Cavalry, small-arms competitions, Pacific Division, in 1904 and in 1905, and also served in Luzon, Mindanao, Jolo and Panay, P.I., at intervals, from 1899 to 1910, for six years. He is at present stationed at Fort Crook, Neb.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., commandant naval station at Charleston, S.C., and the 6th Naval District, was placed on the retired list Aug. 2, 1911, at his own request, after more than forty years' service. Rear Admiral Fox was appointed to the Naval Academy in June, 1868. He reached the grade of ensign July 17, 1873. He served in the Hartford, on the Asiatic Station, up to 1875, and next went to the Hydrographic Office for duty. He subsequently served in the Adams, Coast Survey, Nipsic, of the European Station; at the Navy Department, and was aid to the admiral 1884-6. He next served with the Iroquois and Vandalia, in the Office of Naval Intelligence, was flag lieutenant of the Asiatic and Pacific Squadrons and served at the Naval Observatory from February, 1896, to October, 1897, when he went to the Vicksburg and Helena. He served in the latter vessel from Oct. 23, 1897, to 1900, and then went to the Naval Observatory for duty. He was later in command of the Adams, was inspector of the 11th Lighthouse District, in command of the South Dakota and Wabash. He was promoted rear admiral Sept. 16, 1910, and his last assignment was as commandant of the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and the 6th Naval District. The retirement of Rear Admiral Fox will promote Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, one of the most competent officers in the Navy.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Mary E. V. Dodge and Mr. William Strong Cushing took place at Pequot Chapel, New London, Conn., on June 26, 1911, as briefly noted in our last issue, page 1454. The ceremony was followed by a reception at Fareham, the beautiful country place of Mrs. E. F. Riggs, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Cushing is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howell Dodge, of Washington, and has three sisters who have married in the Army and Navy—Mrs. Butler, wife of Lieut. Rodman Butler, of the 6th Cav.; Mrs. Heiberg, whose husband, Major Elvin R. Heiberg, is now Governor of Cotabato, in the Philippine Islands, but who is now on leave in the States, and Mrs. Walker, wife of Lieut. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N. Mr. Cushing is a graduate of Yale and Oxford, and is an all around athlete, was captain of the Oxford tennis team and in the varsity boat club, as well as an expert golf player. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mackay-Smith, daughters of Bishop Mackay-Smith, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, and Miss Julia Addison, daughter of Rev. Morris Addison, of Stamford, Conn.; matrons of honor, Mrs. Hugh McLean Walker and Mrs. Murray Cobb, of Washington. The ushers were Mr. Lawson Riggs, Harry Lippitt, of Providence; Mark Mitchell, Stephen Filbin and Douglas Dodge, of New York, and Karl Percy, of Boston. The best man

was Mr. Charles Cushing, brother of the groom. The matrons of honor were gowned in white satin, veiled in yellow chiffon, with white lace fichus, made square and crossed over in front, "V" neck, short waists and narrow skirts with broad pleated ruffle of the chiffon midway of the skirt; black satin slippers, broad black Neapolitan hats, with black velvet across top of crown, and with long ends tied loosely in the back; large yellow roses on each side of brim and black tulip across the front. The bridesmaids wore yellow satin, veiled in chiffon of same shade, and tunics of white voile, with garlands of pink and blue flowers, quaintly made, with white lace fichus; large yellow Neapolitan hats, trimmed with yellow tulip and small bunches of pink and blue roses, with black velvet arrayed like the hats of the matrons of honor; white satin slippers. All carried blush pink roses, with pale green gauze ribbons. The bride's bouquet was of white roses and showers of lilies of the valley. Her gown was of soft white satin, with long, square train, starting from the shoulders. The waist was entirely of old duchesse lace, and veil an old family one of filmy point applique lace, with delicate wreath of orange blossoms. The veil fell in folds to the edge of the skirt; pearl necklace and the gift of the groom, a very large aqua marine pendant set in silver and small diamonds. The reception was a small one of relatives and a few intimate friends, owing to mourning. The church was beautifully decorated in hydrangeas and palms.

Midshipman Lucius Claude Dunn, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Buckle were married in London, England, July 27, 1911. The young couple met at a reception on board the Minnesota when she was at Gravesend, England, in 1910. They sailed for New York July 29, 1911, on the steamship Lusitania, and will spend their honeymoon at Watervalley, Miss., the home of Midshipman Dunn.

Major and Mrs. Charles Carr Clark, 27th U.S. Inf., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeannette, to Capt. Winfred B. Carr, 6th Field Art. The wedding will take place at Sheridan during the winter.

Midshipman Beirne Saunders Bullard, U.S.N., son of Comdr. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., was married by permission of the Navy Department to Miss Margery Williar, daughter of Harry D. Williar, at Timothy Protestant Episcopal Church, Catonsville, Md., July 29, 1911. The bride's only attendant was Miss Phyllis Slauson, of Hagerstown. Midshipman Lucian B. Green, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Midshipmen Everett D. Caphart and Theodore E. Hammond, all classmates of the bridegroom, and John Mackall and Harry D. Williar, jr., a brother of the bride. A small reception followed the ceremony at Paradise, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williar at Catonsville. Upon their return from their wedding journey the bride and bridegroom will go to the navy yard, Philadelphia, where Mr. Bullard is attached to the Minnesota. The bridegroom, who was graduated last June from the Naval Academy, is one of the four midshipmen who obtained special permission by the Navy Department to marry before being commissioned as ensigns.

The date for the marriage of Miss Cecilia H. Davenport, of Charlestown, W.Va., to Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 5th U.S. Inf., has been set for Aug. 17, 1911. The wedding will be held at Charlestown, but will be very quiet, owing to the recent death of Lieutenant Larned's father. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. John S. Alfriend, rector of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, at seven o'clock, and will be witnessed by the two families and their intimate friends. The best man will be Lieut. William E. Larned, U.S.A. After a short wedding trip Lieutenant Larned and his bride will be at West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Culver, of New London, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ellen Isabel, to Midshipman Eric Lloyd Barr, U.S.N., son of A. L. Barr, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Ella Bingham Duffy and Dr. Lewis Morris, U.S.N., were married very quietly Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1911, at the home of Mrs. Duffy's mother, Mrs. Jacob Willard Bingham, in New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William A. Courtney, rector of St. Brendan's, assisted by the Rev. Matthew G. Gleason, U.S.N., chaplain at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There was no reception, owing to the recent illness of Mrs. Bingham. When Dr. and Mrs. Morris return from a motoring trip they will live in New York city.

Mail accounts of the marriage at Hong Kong, China, on June 7, 1911, of Miss Ethel Potts, daughter of Mr. W. Hutton Potts, and a well known figure in Hong Kong society, to Lieut. George Hall Bowdery, U.S.N., which we briefly mentioned in our issue of June 10 last, page 1234, are at hand. St. John's Cathedral, where the ceremony was performed, was tastefully decorated with palms and other plants. There were a number of friends of the bride and bridegroom present to witness the ceremony, including a number of officers and seamen from the bridegroom's ship, the Wilmington. The Rev. F. T. Johnson was the officiating clergyman. Miss Gaelic Potts, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, while Lieut. N. A. Eastman, U.S.M.C., acted as best man. During the wedding service Lemare's "Meditation" and "Chanson d'Ete" and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" were ably rendered. At the conclusion of the ceremony the officers assembled formed an arch of steel with their swords, beneath which the happy pair passed on their way out of the cathedral, and were the cynosure of admiring eyes. The bride, who was given away by her father, Mr. W. Hutton Potts, wore a creation of white lace and a picture hat of white felt, trimmed with ostrich plumes. She also carried a beautiful shower bouquet. Afterward a reception was held at the Hong Kong Hotel, where the health of the happy couple was honored by the assembled company. Mr. Justice Gompertz, in a snappy little speech, said that the bride had as charming a disposition as her mother, and alluded to the fact that the newly married pair had known each other since childhood. Later in the day the happy couple left by the Nikko Maru for Japan, where the honeymoon was to be passed.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Klink, of San Francisco, announce the engagement of their daughter, Janet, to Lieut. Robert L. Irvine, U.S.N. Miss Klink's father is a member of the firm of Klink, Bean and Company, of San Francisco, expert accountants. Miss Klink is a niece of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, U.S.N. Lieutenant Irvine is executive officer of the U.S.S. Yorktown.

Comdr. John Blish, U.S.N., retired, an active Christian Scientist, formerly president of the Mother Church and at present a teacher in the Sunday school, was married July 20, 1911, in Boston, Mass., to Miss Ida B. Gurney, school teacher of Marion. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stephen C. Lang, who is assistant pastor at the Union Church, South End, and the couple were married at Miss MacDonald's flat, at 140 Boylston street. Mrs. Blish first met Commander Blish at his

office, to which place she had gone for treatment by him. Commander Blish was invalided home from his ship in 1903, and spent fifteen months in an endeavor to regain his health. Turning to Christian Science, he recovered, and went to sea again. After a year's service in Asiatic waters he retired voluntarily, June 30, 1905, and took up the practice of Christian Science. On June 16, 1908, Commander Blish was elected president of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and served one year.

Judge Charles L. Weller and Mrs. Weller, of San Francisco, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Weller, to Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N., commanding the Third Division of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet and attached to the Lawrence. Miss Weller, through her mother, is related to Mr. John Hays Hammond. Her grandfather, the late John B. Weller, was a U.S. Senator, and afterward Minister to Mexico. The marriage will take place next September, and Lieutenant Shipp and his bride will reside at Annapolis, Md., where Lieutenant Shipp has been ordered to the Naval Academy as an instructor.

Miss Elizabeth Ducat, daughter of the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. C. Ducat, U.S.A., was married under an old oak tree on the beautiful terrace surrounding the Ducat country home in Downer's Grove, Ill., Aug. 1, 1911, to Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, of New York city. Attending the bride was her sister, Mrs. Malcolm MacGregor. Mr. Louis Gillet, of New York city, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. Little Catherine MacGregor and Master Hubert Webb carried flower baskets. The bride wore white embroidered chiffon over white satin, with a tulip veil, and carried an arm bouquet of bride roses. After the reception on the terrace supper was served.

The marriage of Miss Elise Yeates and Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 15th Inf., which was delayed since the spring by the removal of the regiment to San Antonio, will take place quietly at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday, Aug. 9. The young people will leave immediately after for a month's stay at Lake Tahoe, and will return to rejoin the regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah, for the two months prior to its leaving.

A brilliant social event was the wedding of Miss Verna Ellsworth Green and Lieut. Edmund Bristol Gregory, 14th Inf., U.S.A., which took place July 19, 1911, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jessie M. Green, 619 Dearborn avenue, Helena, Mont. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. R. Bateman, the beautiful ring service of the Episcopal Church being used. An orchestra furnished appropriate music. Three flower girls, Augusta Lee Word, Marian Holter and Virginia Gould, dressed in white, with pink sashes and white maline cans, trimmed with wreaths of Cecil Bruno roses, and carrying shower bouquets of pink sweet peas and lilies of the valley, preceded the bride. The bay window of the large drawing room was transformed into a bower of green and pink, where tall palms and graceful asparagus fern were entwined with pink sweet peas, the floor being carpeted with white, in the midst of which was placed a large white satin pillow. The bride, leaning on the arm of her husband, Mr. Swinehart, who gave her in marriage, was met by Lieutenant Gregory and his best man, Lieut. D. J. MacLachlan, 14th U.S. Inf., both in full dress uniform. The guests included the relatives, the officers and their wives from Fort William Henry Harrison and many prominent society people of Helena. The bride wore a gown of white crepe meteor, and her bridal veil, fastened with orange blossoms, fell in graceful folds to the hem of her gown. She carried a shower bouquet of Cecil Bruno roses and lilies of the valley. The house and grounds were artistically decorated with a profusion of pink and green roses, carnations and sweet peas being used. The stairway was especially lovely, the banisters being wound in asparagus fern, with clusters of sweet peas tied with bows of pink satin ribbon. Above the windows and doorways was a network of green, in which pink sweet peas had been placed. The lawn was hung with Japanese lanterns, and a pavilion had been erected and beautifully decorated in pink and white and green. The bride's table was placed in the center of the pavilion, being covered with an exquisite Cluny cloth decorated with pink Cecil Bruno roses, pink tulle and pink shaded electric lights, holding at one end the bride's cake and at the other the wedding cake. After receiving the congratulations of the brilliant company the bride and groom proceeded to the pavilion, where was observed the usual Army custom of having the bride pierce the bride's cake with the groom's sword, while the groom cuts the wedding cake in the same manner. Lieutenant MacLachlan was the lucky recipient of the ring. Miss Sieben was rendered unhappy by finding the thimble, while Miss Sibley discovered the dime and Mrs. Patenaude the button. Miss Chumasero was the skillful one to catch the bride's bouquet. Delicious punch was served throughout the evening by Misses Virginia Bennett, Helen Word, Helen Longmaid and Berenice Sieben. The bride's gifts to the little flower girls were baroque pearl pendants, with Montana sapphire centers. The happy couple left amid showers of good wishes, rice and old slippers. The bride's going-away gown was gray, with a bewitching little Holland bonnet. After a honeymoon trip of a week Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory returned to Helena for a brief visit, and then leave for West Point, with a brief stop on the way to see the groom's mother, with a week in New York city, and then on to the Military Academy, where Lieutenant Gregory has been assigned as instructor. They were the recipients of numerous beautiful gifts, including silver, cut glass, china, pictures, linen, Oriental rugs, etc. Mrs. Gregory was born in Helena, and is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College. The sincere good wishes of her many friends will go with her to her new home.

Miss Isabelle Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Mathew W. Clarke, was married to Capt. Louis Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C., in the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Devereaux, of 1920 Pine street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, Aug. 3, 1911. Mgr. Mooney, of New York, to whom the bride is related, officiated.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Leslie C. Bruce, one of the most famous rifle shots in the world, died at Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 2, 1911. Mr. Bruce, shortly after the establishment of the National Rifle Association of America, took a great interest in rifle shooting, and early became a life member of the organization. He was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1849, being a son of Col. Sanders D. Bruce, who, with Mr. Hamilton Bushey, established Turf, Field and Farm. His mother before her marriage was Miss Isabella Combs, daughter of Gen. Leslie Combs, a famous fighter of the Mexican War. In 1898 Mr. Bruce married Miss Julia Andrews, of Youngstown, Ohio, who, with two children, Harriet and Leslie C., jr., survive him. Mr. Bruce was always deeply interested in sports, and

was for many years a wonderful rifle shot. He at one time held the individual world's championship, and for three international rifle contests helped the American team win. He was captain of the victorious American rifle team at Bisley, England, eight years ago. He was at one time a member of the 7th New York, and at his death was a member of the Union League Club, Ardsley Country Club, Oakdale (L.I.) Golf Club and Greenwich Country Club.

The death on July 28, 1911, of Mrs. Lucie Le Grand Jeffers, widow of Commodore William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., marks the passing of one of the few remaining links between the old Services and the new. Born in 1828 at Fort Delaware, Mrs. Jeffers was the youngest daughter of Surg. Samuel Blair Smith, U.S.A.; a sister of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Smith, U.S.A., of Chapultepec and Fort Donaldson fame; a granddaughter of Ebenezer Ferguson, a soldier of the Revolution and one-time colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, and a great-granddaughter of Col. John Nash, of Templeton Manor, Va. Mrs. Jeffers is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Anne B. Jeffers, and a grandson, Lieut. William N. Jeffers, U.S.N.

Mrs. Mary A. Kent, mother of Mrs. Burr, wife of Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Davenport, Iowa, July 29, 1911.

Gen. William Nalle, twice Adjutant General of Virginia under Governors Tyler and Montague, died at his home in Culpeper July 31 after a lingering illness of typhoid fever, aged sixty years. General Nalle was an honor graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and afterward became a distinguished civil engineer. His father, the late Thomas Botts Nalle, was a purser in the U.S. Navy from 1831 to 1861.

Mr. Edwin Quackenbush, father of Lieut. G. V. S. Quackenbush, 23d U.S. Inf., died at Dover, N.J., July 26, 1911, in his seventy-first year.

Dr. Gregory Phelan, who died in Brussels, Belgium, on July 7, 1911, was for thirty years U.S. Vice and Deputy Consul in Bordeaux and Brussels. His only near relatives in the United States are a sister and a brother, Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.A., post surgeon at Fort Barry, Cal.

Mrs. Oliver O. Howard, widow of Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S.A., died in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 1, 1911, of paralysis. Four sons survive—Major John Howard and Mr. Chauncey Howard, of Washington; Q.M. Gen. C. O. Howard, of the National Guard of New Jersey, and Mr. H. S. Howard, of Burlington, with whom she had lived since the death of her husband.

Lieut. Charles Edgar Brillhart, U.S.N., who had been on duty recently at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in a room in the Hotel Astor, New York city, Aug. 3, 1911. No explanation of the act was found in the few effects he left at the hotel, the only thing found that might have thrown light on the matter being a letter he had written to his wife and addressed to the Cairo apartment house, Washington. The letter was sealed and stamped, and Coroner Feinberg did not consider that he had the right to open it, as the case was a premeditated suicide. Accordingly he mailed the letter to Mrs. Brillhart. An autopsy later disclosed that the Lieutenant had been suffering from meningitis, which probably led to his act. Lieutenant Brillhart was a native of Kansas, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1899. He received his commission as a lieutenant in February, 1908. Lieutenant Brillhart had not been long married, and had been on duty at his present station only a few months. Lieutenant Brillhart was known as an exceptionally good officer, and fellow-officers speak very highly of him. He was an inspector at the Washington Yard, and went away a fortnight ago on fifteen days' leave, which expired Monday night, July 31. Before going to Washington Lieutenant Brillhart had been stationed at Mare Island as assistant engineer officer, and for a time as commander of the torpedo-boat Rowan. He went around the world with the fleet on the armored cruiser Maryland. The body of Lieutenant Brillhart was found in a chair in a reclining position, the feet resting on another chair, indicating that the officer had carefully arranged everything before firing the bullet that ended his life. The bullet had passed through the head from the right temple. The bed was untouched, and everything in the room was in order. The hands were resting in the lap, and in one of them was a new .38-caliber pistol, one cartridge of which had been fired. A box containing forty-five cartridges lay on the table. Beside the box of cartridges, on the table, was a letter. It was addressed to "Mrs. Charles E. Brillhart, The Cairo, Q and Sixteenth streets, N.W., Washington, D.C." With the exception of the coat the body was fully dressed. On the body the Coroner found a gold watch, a diamond stick pin, \$5.07 in money, a deposit book of the Union Trust Company, Washington, showing that Lieutenant Brillhart had about \$200 on deposit there, two rings, one a fraternity and the other a signet ring, and a check book. The only paper found on the body was a receipted bill of lading and telephone bill. After being embalmed the body will be sent to Washington. Mrs. Brillhart can assign no cause for her husband's suicide. Mrs. Brillhart, who was Miss Rose Osgood, was married Aug. 18, 1910, in New York city. She is the daughter of C. Whitman Osgood, who is connected with the Census Bureau.

Mr. William Lewis McAlpine, brother of Capt. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N., died at Portsmouth, Va., July 28, 1911.

The Legislative Council of Mindanao, P.I., adopted resolutions last month in praise of Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, Inf., U.S.A. The resolutions said: "Whereas, the approaching departure from the Philippine Islands of Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., has occasioned his resignation and the severance of official relations with the government of the Moro Province as prosecuting attorney thereof; and whereas, he has in such capacity during the past year rendered the most efficient, faithful and signal service to the government and people of the Moro Province; now, therefore, by the Legislative Council of the Moro Province, be it resolved, first, that this body, mindful of the uniform faithfulness and high efficiency which has characterized his public service as such prosecuting officer, does hereby make of record and convey to him its appreciation and commendation of his painstaking and successful labors in the advancement of this government and the administration of justice in the Moro Province; resolved, second, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Legislative Council as a permanent record thereof, that a copy be furnished the Honorable the Secretary of War, and that a copy be delivered to Capt. Samuel T. Ansell."

#### PERSONALS.

The Surgeon General of the Navy, Mrs. Stokes and Master John Stokes are spending a short vacation at Orange, Va.

A son, Daniel W. Smith, was born to the wife of Capt. F. H. Smith, Coast Art. Corps. U.S.A., July 24, 1911, at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle are spending the month of August in the White Mountains.

Capt. John Sayre Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marshall are spending a few days at the Ebensburg Inn, Cambria county, Alleghany Mountains, Pa.

Major and Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, of Fort Leavenworth, who are spending the summer in Seattle at the Hotel Perry, have returned from their trip to Alaska, and are once more at the Perry.

Ensign Michael J. Torlinski, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect Sept. 30, 1911, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1903, and was promoted ensign in 1909. He is now attached to the Wheeling at the Portsmouth Yard.

Lieut. H. W. Yemans, M.R.C., sails from Boston on Aug. 5 on the S.S. Canadian, of the Leland Line. He will attend the Esperanto Congress at Antwerp, Belgium, from Aug. 20 to 27, by authority of the Secretary of War, where he will represent the American Red Cross Association.

A delightful theater party was given in honor of Miss Elsie Cebernick and Miss Madeleine Carlin, of Vallejo, Cal., last week, by Ensign Weaver and Midshipman Alexander, of the U.S.S. Maryland. The party witnessed the production of Chauncey Olcott at the Columbia, at San Francisco, Cal. Miss Cebernick is the guest of Miss Carlin.

Capt. John B. Bennett, 16th U.S. Inf., who has been detailed as Assistant Chief of the Philippines Constabulary, with the rank of colonel, is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1891. He was promoted captain in 1900. He has served as Inspector General of the Constabulary. Captain Bennett relieves Major Herman Hall, Inf., who has been with the Constabulary since July 3, 1907.

Brig. Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, whose name figures so prominently in the opening of the West and the Indian campaigns there, and who lately celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, has just seen a second edition appear of the latest successful book he has edited. In this volume, "Army Life on the Plains," written by his wife, the thrilling Western history appears in which he was a factor.

Col. and Mrs. William Francis Tucker, U.S.A., are passing the season at "Corregidor" their Orchard home, near Mt. Hood, Ore., where the climatic conditions are ideal. Mrs. J. T. Johnson, of Chicago, the Colonel's sister, has been a guest since April, and plans to remain until fall. Mrs. Louis H. Kilbourne, widow of Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th U.S. Cav., and little son will be guests also for the remainder of the season. Colonel Tucker has greatly improved in health.

Lieut. Col. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and Division Engineer, Panama Canal, who sailed for London on July 1 on account of the dangerous illness there of Mrs. Gaillard, returned to New York on the Mauretanian on July 27, and sailed for the Isthmus on July 31. Mrs. Gaillard underwent a successful operation for peritonitis, and is now convalescing at 14 Henrietta street, Cavenish square, London, where she will probably remain for several weeks yet. Her son, Mr. D. St. P. Gaillard, who graduated in June at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is with her in London.

Capt. and Mrs. James R. Pourie, U.S.A., who have been guests at the Hotel Washington, in Seattle, since their arrival from Fort Stevens, are now at the Windsor Apartments, where they have secured an apartment for the winter. Captain Pourie has been detailed as constructing O.M. of all the Sound posts. Mrs. Pourie will leave Seattle shortly for a trip to Alaska, stopping en route to visit friends in Victoria and Vancouver, and upon her return to Seattle will be "at home" the last Thursday of every month from October to April. Capt. and Mrs. Pourie have been back but a short time from a complete tour of the British Isles and Continental Europe, most of which having been done by motor.

Cadet Gustav J. Gonser, first class, U.S.M.A., was thrown from his horse at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 2, and was very dangerously injured. He was just starting out on reconnaissance duty to make maps of an imaginary enemy's country with a view to military operations. The horse shied at a pile of rocks, throwing Cadet Gonser violently to the ground and at the same time kicking him in the ribs. His head struck the curb as he fell, and he was rendered unconscious. Captain Jewett, passing in his automobile, took the unconscious cadet into his car to the hospital. The noise of the starting car again frightened the horse, which had been caught by Private Mills, and the horse reared and plunged, throwing Mills to the ground, trampling on his head and body and knocking him senseless. He was also put into the car and rushed to the hospital. It is feared Mills will not recover. Gonser is a star member of the baseball team. His home is in Elmira.

Med. Insp. Clement Biddle, U.S.N., gave a reception on the evening of July 28 at the Potter Country Club, Santa Barbara, Cal., in honor of Med. Insp. Oliver D. Norton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Norton. Mrs. C. C. Felton assisted in receiving the guests. Medical Inspector Norton, who is at present the fleet surgeon of the Pacific Division, of which Rear Admiral C. H. Thomas is in command, has purchased Las Palmas, on Hot Springs road, recently owned and occupied by the Edwin Sawyers. While the flagship California has been undergoing repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard Dr. Norton was enabled to visit his family at Santa Barbara. Dancing followed the reception in his honor. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Norton, Mrs. C. C. Felton, Mrs. H. M. A. Postley, Mrs. Edwin Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas, Miss Bell, Mrs. H. R. Channing, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Culley, Mr. and Mrs. William Norman Campbell, Miss Marian Campbell, Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. Almy, Miss Almy, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. John U. Hussey, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh F. R. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. James Bishop, Governor Sloan, of Arizona; Dr. and Mrs. Harold Sidebotham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Orbison, Miss Burke, Comdr. Glennie Tarbox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tarbox, Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, F. W. Leadbetter, Miss Leadbetter, George Baker, H. Runyon, Laurence Redington, Commodore James H. Bell, U.S.N., W. R. Edwards, Charles Frederick Eaton, Donald Bell, Edward S. Field and J. P. Redington.

Capt. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., and wife left Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, for a month's visit to Atlantic City, N.J.

Paymr. Franklin P. Williams, U.S.N., who has been visiting Newport, R.I., left Aug. 1 to join the battleship Georgia.

President Taft on Aug. 3 sent to the Senate the nomination of Capt. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N., as a rear admiral.

Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher, who has been ill at the Minor Hospital, Seattle, Wash., is convalescent, and has returned to her home.

Among the recent arrivals at Jamestown, R.I., are Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson.

Mrs. Cecilia B. Cotton, widow of Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., will be in Providence, R.I., during the months of September and October.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface and daughter, 2d U.S. Cav., are at Clifton Springs, N.Y., for the summer. Mrs. Boniface is recovering from nervous prostration.

Ensign F. T. Leighton, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Montana, has under recent orders joined the torpedo-boat destroyer Roe at the navy yard, New York.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick, who have been in Europe since early summer, returned to their cottage on Oakwood terrace, Newport, R.I., July 27.

Major and Mrs. Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., are spending the month of August at The Anchorage, Fisher's Island, N.Y., the summer home of Mrs. Shaw's father, Mr. George H. Bartlett.

Major and Mrs. Milton F. Davis and two children are to spend a week with Major Ketcham at Fort Strong, Mass., and from there go on to Portland, Me., and into Canada, to be gone some time.

Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., left Washington Aug. 1 for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley on their houseboat Arcadia at the Thousand Islands. From there Major Horton will go to the North Shore to visit friends in that locality.

A son, Norton H. Van Sicklen, 3d, was born to Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Van Sicklen, Jr., July 15, 1911, at Fair Oaks, St. Charles, Ill. Mrs. Van Sicklen before her marriage was Miss Marjorie Hunter, a sister of Ensign Donald T. Hunter, U.S.N.

Judge and Mrs. Burke, Major J. W. McAndrew, U.S.A., and Mrs. McAndrew, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Miss Hettie Webster and Mr. Edward C. Hanford motored July 15 from Seattle, Wash., to Mount Rainier to spend the week-end.

Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Beavers, Jr., 2d U.S. Cav., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Ann Arden, born Aug. 2, 1911, at the home of Mrs. Beavers' parents. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Arden, 60 West Seventy-fifth street, New York city. Lieutenant Beavers is with his regiment in the Philippines.

An adjourned meeting of the board of trustees of the State University of Alabama was held at Montgomery July 27 to select a president to succeed Dr. John W. Abercrombie. Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was the unanimous choice of the nominating committee. His father was president of the university.

"Major and Mrs. Rice leave shortly for San Antonio, Texas, the Major's new station," says the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press and Despatch of July 30. "The Major has been military instructor at St. Thomas College during the past three years, and both will be greatly missed. Mrs. Rice is one of the best liked Army women who has ever been in St. Paul."

Master William Carroll Rafferty, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. W. C. Rafferty, of Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, won the splendid silver loving cup at the tennis tournament for "juniors" at the country club, the Hay Harbor Club, of Fisher's Island, N.Y. He is the oldest grandson of Major Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, U.S.A., who was chief of Sherman's Cavalry, and died as U.S. Minister and dean of the diplomatic corps at Santiago, Cuba.

Mrs. Francis Kates and Mrs. John Little, wife of Captain Little, U.S.A., of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., chaperoned a party of young people to Camp Winfield Scott a few days since, where they witnessed the target practice and enjoyed luncheon at the officers' mess, with Captains Little, Dalmeter and Casey as hosts. In the party were Misses Charlotte Bennett, Dora Bretherton, Lucile Brett, A. Dalmeter, Nora Lennett, Mrs. Sidney Bretherton and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Furth entertained at dinner in Seattle, Wash., Saturday evening, July 8, in honor of Brigadier General Jocelyn, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Jocelyn. Invited to meet the General and his wife were Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Pelly, Mrs. Thomas T. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Peachy, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Collins and Mrs. S. K. Waterman. The color scheme of yellow was carried out with a large mound of coreopsis, with smaller vases of the same flowers.

Miss Dorothy Winslow Gale, daughter of Col. G. H. G. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., who is making an extended visit in the South, is now in the beautiful Blue Grass region of Kentucky, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen C. Keyes, of Hampton Court, Lexington. Miss Gale has been the guest of honor at many delightful functions while in the city, one of the most charming and enjoyable being a dinner dance at the Country Club on Saturday evening, July 26.

Capt. Ira Harris, formerly a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, whose resignation as Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels of the Second District of New York was demanded by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, left the Custom House Aug. 2, soon after receiving official notification of his removal. Captain Harris has no intention of dropping his fight against the officials who caused his removal. He has sent to Secretary Nagel charges against Supervising Inspector General Uhler, and he has also sent to President Taft charges against Secretary Nagel. Captain Harris will, it is said, soon make public his charges against these officials.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Edward B. Mears, Mrs. Harold Sewall, Mrs. Arthur D. Addison and Mrs. Nicholas Anderson received July 31 at the opening reception of the Country Club at Otter Creek, Mount Desert, Me., when between four and five hundred of the Bar Harbor summer colony, reinforced by more than one hundred from Northeast, Southwest and Seal Harbors, drove or motored or made the trip in steam yachts, power boats, etc. The occasion was a brilliant one, bringing together the social strength and importance of the whole region. The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce and friends made the trip by yacht from their place at Seal Harbor.

Naval Constr. William G. Du Bois, U.S.N., will leave Washington Aug. 7 on a month's leave.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Frederic H. Smith, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J., July 24.

Commodore F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bostwick are spending the summer at the Kittatinny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, with their son, Lieutenant Lockwood, are spending the month of August at the Island House, Mackinac Island, Mich.

Naval Constr. William McEntee, U.S.N., returned to his desk in the Bureau of Construction and Repair on Aug. 1, after a month's leave of absence.

Major and Mrs. Willis Uline entertained at bridge Wednesday evening of last week in Leavenworth, as a compliment to Mrs. Orville N. Tyler, of Fort Snelling.

Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., aid to the commandant of the Marine Corps, left Aug. 3 for Colorado Springs, Colo., where he will spend a two weeks' vacation.

Cadet Charles C. Herrick, of Chicago, fourth class, U.S.M.A., was operated on for appendicitis Aug. 1 at the cadet hospital, and his condition is reported favorable.

Mrs. Merriam and Charlotte B. Merriam, wife and daughter of Capt. Henry C. Merriam, C.A.C., will be at 2619 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind., during the summer.

Capt. William F. Hase, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., during the temporary absence of Major Thomas W. Winson, C.A.C.

Mrs. J. W. Clinton and Mrs. C. P. Williams, daughters of Col. D. L. Howell, U.S.A., are making the tour of Yellowstone Park. Mrs. Williams will join her husband later in Canada, and Mrs. Clinton will return to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d U.S. Inf., and family have taken up their residence at 2713 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Fuqua is on duty with the National Guard of California.

Commander Hirazi and Commander Ariska, of the Japanese navy, visited the navy yard, New York, July 31. Lieut. Wilson Brown, U.S.N., junior aid to the commandant, accompanied the officers on their tour.

Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, a former officer of the Navy, in his schooner yacht Intrepid entertained on board at Newport, R.I., July 29, Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, Lieut. Charles Belknap, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Belknap and several other guests.

Ensign Frederick H. Babcock, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy, to take effect Aug. 5, 1911, entered the Naval Academy in 1903, receiving his appointment from New York. He was promoted ensign in 1910, and was on leave of absence at the time of his retirement.

Capt. Charles Brooks Clark, 14th U.S. Inf., wife and small son, Jocelyn, have arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and are at present at Lieutenant Beebe's quarters. They hope soon to be in their own home on Meade avenue. Captain Clark is a member of the next class of the Army School of the Line.

Mrs. C. A. Dougherty, wife of Lieutenant Dougherty, 4th U.S. Cav., and her daughter, Virginia, have returned from several weeks spent at the New Canyon Hotel, Yellowstone Park. They will spend the remainder of the summer with Mrs. Dougherty's mother, Mrs. W. W. Driskill, at her summer home in Spearfish, S.D.

Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, Phil. Scouts, who has resigned, to take effect Aug. 31, 1911, is a native of California, and first entered the Army as a private in Company G, 5th Infantry, Jan. 20, 1904. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts July 15, 1907, and promoted first lieutenant Sept. 19, 1908.

A bill (S. 3088) providing for the placing of Capt. Frank E. Evans on the active list of the Marine Corps has been introduced by Senator Briggs, of New Jersey. Captain Evans is at present secretary to Senator Briggs, but is better known throughout the Service as aid to Major Gen. G. F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., retired, when the latter was commandant of the Marine Corps.

Miss Lucile Phelps Brett, the daughter of the late Capt. James E. Brett, U.S.A., was the motif of a delightful little entertainment at the Presidio, San Francisco, last Wednesday. Parade was viewed, and a delightful tea served afterward. Mrs. Frances Kates chaperoned the party, among those present being the Misses Charlotte Bennett, Nora Lennett, sister of Captain Moor; Lucile Phelps Brett and Mrs. Bennett.

The important society event at Honolulu, H.T., during the week ending July 15 was the U.S. naval ball given at the Hotel Colonial, Tuesday evening, July 11, and seldom has Honolulu seen such a brilliant affair. Captain Marix, U.S.M.C., greeted the guests in the large hallway, and also acted as master of ceremonies, escorting the guests to the receiving party. Mrs. Walter Cleveland Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N., received the guests in a gracious manner. The U.S. Marine Band furnished the music, and the ballroom was beautifully decorated by means of palms, luxuriant flowering vines and cut tropical flowers, for which the islands are famed. This is the first ball that has been given by Admiral Cowles and his officers, and the fortunate ones that were included on the invitation list hope it will not be the last.

Mrs. Mabel Wood Martin, wife of Capt. Charles F. Martin, 3d U.S. Cav., has in the August Smart Set a story entitled, "The Woman in the Picture," which is altogether one of the strongest short stories we have seen in many a day. It recounts the talk of an unhappy second wife with the picture of the beautiful first wife, which she had discovered in an old chest and which she talks to in an effort to unburden her sorrow over her husband's cherishing of the memory of her who is dead. The living wife finds a packet of letters left by the dead woman, in which she had poured out her love for another man. Snatching at the belief that her dead rival was false to her marriage vows, she places the letters where her husband can see them. She sends for the man whose name was mentioned in the letters and gives them to him. Then she learns that the first wife had never told her love for this other, but had buried it in her heart, using the letters only as a relief for her agony. When the wife realizes that she has sold the honor of a dead woman she is stricken with a deep remorse. Very effective just in their place are the words depicting the look on the man's face when the name is mentioned of the woman whom he worshipped, but whose love for him was never made known to him: "A strange look crossed his face when I mentioned your name [the wife is telling the picture]—a kind of listening look, as if he expected you to appear."

Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I Cone, U.S.N., went to Newport Aug. 1 to deliver a lecture at the Nav. War College.

Mrs. Clifton Comly and daughter, Mrs. Maxwell, are at the Oceanside Hotel, Magnolia, Mass., for the month of August.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Schley are now staying at the Sagamore, Lake George, N.Y.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and family are spending the summer at their cottage on Eagle Island, Casco Bay, Me.

A daughter, Marion Ainslie Molloy, was born to the wife of Lieut. T. M. Molloy, U.S.R.C.S., at Detroit, Mich., July 19, 1911.

Capt. Frank Porter Amos, U.S.A., and Mrs. Amos are registered at the Sparhawk, Ogunquit, Me., for a stay of several weeks.

Lieut. Col. G. P. Scriven, U.S.A., acting chief signal officer, has been called to Fond du Lac, Wis., on account of sickness in his family.

Col. Louis D. Conley, 69th N.Y., Hon. John D. Crimmins and State Senator Wagner were recent visitors at Albany, N.Y., where they called on Governor Dix.

Mrs. G. S. Carpenter and the Misses Carpenter leave their home at 159 Lincoln street, Montclair, N.J., Aug. 6, for several weeks at the Dexter House, Woods Hole, Mass.

A son, Gilbert Saltonstall, born to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley S. Carpenter at Denver, Colo., July 14, 1911, is a grandson of the late Gen. Gilbert Saltonstall Carpenter.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Ovenshine and Miss Sally Ovenshine are spending several months at Milford, Nova Scotia, as they did last season.

Mrs. Chase, widow of Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A., has joined her daughter, Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Monterey, Pa.

Mrs. Wuest and Miss Virginia Harrison, of the Presidio, Miss Cebernick and Miss Conrad, of Ohio, are the house guest of Miss Madeleine Carlin at her home in Vallejo, Cal.

Mrs. Schley, wife of Capt. Thomas F. Schley, U.S.A., and her mother, Mrs. Langhorne, of Lynchburg, Va., have arrived at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Alleghany county, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Howe, U.S.N., who are registered at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N.Y., entertained at dinner July 31 in honor of Miss Katharine Talbot, of Baltimore.

First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, Troop L, 3d U.S. Cav., is General Duncan's new aid. He relieves 1st Lieut. George F. Rozelle, Jr., 22d Inf., who was General Duncan's acting aid.

Miss Mollie Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., and her two nephews, Master Rogers Galt and Master Robert Galt, sons of the late Commodore Rogers Galt, U.S.N., are staying at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va.

Mrs. Sage, wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, U.S.A., is visiting her son, Lieutenant Sage, U.S.A., at 1424 W street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and later will be with her sister, Mrs. C. H. Whipple, at the Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Truxton, of Norfolk, Va., have recently moved into their new residence on Yarmouth street, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Truxton was before her marriage Miss Ethel Reynolds, daughter of Capt. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.N.

Mrs. David Grove, of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, entertained with a box party at Keith's Wednesday afternoon, July 26, in honor of Miss Nellie Gilhooley, of Detroit; Miss Hattie Boss, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Dora Jordan, of the barracks.

Capt. Howard H. Baily, Med. Corps, is detailed for the service assigned Major Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps, pertaining to the inspection and instruction of Ambulance Company, Militia, District of Columbia, at Frederick, Md., Aug. 18-27.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington on Aug. 3 for Murray Bay, Canada, for a month's vacation. Chief Clerk Schofield will be Acting Secretary of War until the return, next week, of Secretary of War Stimson from Panama and Cuba.

Mrs. Bowman has left Fort Crook, Neb., for Mt. Pelas, ant, Iowa, to visit her mother there, Mrs. Will Van Benthuyzen, before starting West to join Capt. E. N. Bowman, 4th Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he is now stationed, being on duty with the Signal Corps.

The trial of Lieut. Theodore M. Atkinson, Phil. Scouts, by G.C.M. at the Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P.I., began June 19, and adjourned to meet at the call of the president, Major S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav. Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 1st Field Art., was judge advocate of the court.

Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stevens, who have been abroad since last March, have returned to their home on Jefferson place, Washington, D.C. Miss Marie Stevens, who accompanied her parents abroad, is remaining with friends on the continent, and will not return until October.

Med. Dir. D. Dickinson, U.S.N., with his daughter, Mrs. A. G. Caffee, widow of Lieut. A. G. Caffee, U.S.N., will sail on Aug. 5 on the Red Star Line steamer *Vaderland* from New York for an indefinite stay abroad. Their address will be care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

A delightful dinner party was given by the officers on board the U.S.S. Maryland Thursday evening, July 27, 1911, at Vallejo, Cal., the honored guests being Miss Virginia Harrison, niece of Major and Mrs. O'Neil, of the Presidio; Miss Madeleine Carlin, of Vallejo, Cal.; Miss Leonora Wuest, sister of Lieutenant Wuest, U.S.A.; Miss Elsie Cebernick and Miss Conrad, of Ohio. The party afterward attended the hop at Mare Island and were chaperoned by Mrs. Carlin, of Vallejo.

Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A., whose trial by a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was recently concluded, was acquitted July 27 by official order received at the post from headquarters, Central Division. Captain Decker, it was alleged, had received undue assistance in solving problems in the Army School of the Line. He pleaded not guilty, and was so found by the court. Gen. R. D. Potts, commanding the Central Division, who reviewed the evidence in the case, disapproved the finding for acquittal by the court, but ordered Captain Decker released from arrest and restored to duty.

Mrs. G. Cushman and Mrs. J. Baigent entertained with a lawn party in Columbus, Ohio, Monday evening,

July 24, complimentary to Miss Hattie Boss, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Nellie Gilhooley, of Detroit, Mich. These were present: Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cone, Mr. and Mrs. David Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Karasek, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wey, Mr. and Mrs. John Baigent. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Cushman, Mrs. Henry Boss, Miss Joseps Embleton, Mrs. Peter Eitelberg, Miss Hattie Boss, Miss Nellie Gilhooley, Miss Dora Jordan, Mr. Marius Dahl, Mr. Levi E. Folk and Mr. Charles Jordan.

#### ARMY AND NAVY CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1911.

The Army and Navy Club, of San Francisco, Cal., on July 25, gave a smoker at their clubrooms, 126 Post street, which was unusually well attended by the members and their friends. Notable among those present were the officers of the Mexican gunboat General Guerrero, then in harbor. They were Capt. H. Rodriguez Malpica, Lieut. Rafael Carrion, Casimero Aldrete, Valentine Manzalvo and Arturo C. Troncon and Surg. Gustavo Cacho. The most interesting features of the evening's entertainment were moving pictures of "Uncle Sam's Boys on the Border," "Life Aboard Warship" and "The Sailing of the Fleet from Hampton Roads." In addition there were other performances on similar lines. During the evening refreshments were served, and it was at a late hour when the smoker came to an end, which by all those present—over a hundred—was pronounced to have been one of the most successful ever given by this club.

The Army and Navy Club, of San Francisco, occupies beautiful quarters in the heart of the city, only one block from Army headquarters. The doors of the city, are always open to officers passing through the city, either going to or returning from the islands. A special feature is the sending of visitors' cards to every officer arriving from the Philippines; these cards are sent in time to meet the transport at Honolulu. Officers will find here an excellent place to stay during their sojourn in this city, with first class bedroom and dining room accommodations. It is the aim of this club to do everything possible in this respect, and every Army and Navy officer is cordially invited to avail himself of the privileges of this club.

#### CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to a recent proposition presented by Captain Palmer, of the Infantry, and strongly concurred in by Captains Hanna and Connor, of the Cavalry and Field Artillery, there is a principle involved which is so thoroughly sound, logical and necessary to the efficiency of the mobile Army that if there is opposition to its adoption, when military efficiency is considered, the reasons for such objections seem quite incomprehensible.

By this principle is meant the separation of the question of promotion and organization. Organization should depend solely upon strategical, tactical and economical considerations; while promotion should be regulated on equitable grounds, and it should be entirely distinct from the really important public question—that of securing a flexible, efficient and economical system of providing for the purely military needs of the country. The solution should be based entirely on the grounds of national necessity, and without reference to the interests of the personnel of any component of the mobile Army. The aim should be a properly proportioned, expandable and economical army, even if this should involve a large increase of one arm or the actual reduction of another.

In order to accomplish this purpose the military thought of the mobile Army must be so disposed that it can view the matter from a thoroughly proper, unbiased and purely military standpoint, with an eye only to the question of the military efficiency of the whole. Certainly those who make the military profession their lifework and interest are alone best fitted to judge as to what is demanded for its efficiency. But in order to possess a proper appreciation of these needs the source from which that conviction flows must first be unshaded by narrowness or personal and collective自私.

How can such a condition of thought on the part of the mobile Army be attained? Merely by removing the intrigues and jealousies which exist between the components of that force. The main cause for such partisan and narrow feeling can be traced to the matter of unequal and capricious promotion in the separate arms, where individuals of those several arms are adversely or unfavorably affected with respect to one another in the great struggle and desire for promotion. However, even if any particular order of promotion is merely unjust to certain individuals, such condition within itself is not sufficient ground for changing it; but where it stands as an obstacle to any public interest there is no reason in law, equity or common sense for retaining it.

So, in order to destroy this constant source of friction and lack of efficiency, there can be but one general solution. Place all officers of the mobile Army on one list for promotion, and there will disappear the very root of the present discord. For when everyone can partake equitably of the promotion which results from this combination each individual can view with dispassion the military needs of the country. It is indeed a strange condition if continuous and partisan strife, which is the destroyer of all efficiency, can be preferred to that harmony and unity of purpose which will produce the very efficiency that should be most earnestly sought. The particular solution for this combination into one list can certainly be worked out by any proper body of officers. This is a detail which is necessary to put into effect a principle that is to-day the most urgent need of the mobile Army; and is a detail that is of great importance in bringing about proper collective frame of mind on the part of the several arms, because the imperfections of human nature must be taken into consideration. Various solutions can be given to the problem, and to each separate solution various modifications may be attached, thus causing a number of reasonable solutions. But the one to be selected is that which is most equitable, practical and feasible for those concerned; and this should not be an unduly difficult task. And when by such solution there is once established a solid foundation that will allow of military efficiency that efficiency will most surely follow.

Personally, I favor the particular solution advanced by Captain Palmer; or, on the other hand, any reason-

able solution for working out the single list. Naturally the simplest solution is the best, provided it can be adopted. If the mobile Army is not willing to approve the idea of promoting an officer into whatever arm his vacancy may occur—and which certainly has great advantages—there is already an "extra list" you might call it, of about 350 officers of the three arms. Such list could be used as a "reservoir" to regulate the matter of retaining officers in their own arms. On the other hand, without the aid of such a list officers who were promoted to arms other than their own would, in many cases and within short periods, arrange mutual transfers.

In addition to the above suggestions there is another method of arrangement (among the many) of a single list, and in which promotion would not be based on length of commissioned service; that is, the use of the relative list as it exists to-day in the three arms as the arrangement of rank from which to start the new system. As to a question of pure equity, it is not so just as the other basis proposed by Captain Palmer; but, after all, it might prove to be the most practical and feasible arrangement upon which agreement could be reached.

GEORGE F. BALTZELL, Capt., 5th Inf.

#### SURVIVING GENERALS, C.S.A.

Newton Center, Mass., July 30, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for July 29, page 1436, "Surviving Generals of C.S.A.," I note among the living Julius A. d'Laguer (1821) and Henry B. Davidson (1853). Cullum's Register, last supplement, marks the former as dead. If alive he would be at least 106 years old, say he was sixteen when he entered the Academy. Cullum's Register says Henry B. Davidson (1853) died March 4, 1899, at Danville, Cal., aged sixty-eight.

CLINTON B. SEARS,  
Brigadier General, U.S.A., retired.

We published the list referred to as given by Marcus T. Wright without undertaking to verify it.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Noting recent changes at Fort Ethan Allen, the Burlington, Vt., Free Press, says: "Col. T. W. Jones, 10th U.S. Cav., commanding Fort Ethan Allen, has appointed Capt. William L. Luhn acting adjutant of the regiment until Aug. 6, when he will assume the office of adjutant. Captain Luhn has an enviable record, entering the Service May 13, 1898, as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 1st Washington Infantry, and being present with his command in the first battles which took place in the Philippines. July 12, 1899, he was honorably discharged from his regiment to accept the position of major of the 36th U.S. Vol. Infantry, Col. J. Franklin Bell commanding. The record of this regiment is full of battle and severe service, in which Captain Luhn bravely did his part. Upon the promotion of Colonel Bell to the rank of brigadier general Major Luhn was promoted to lieutenant colonel and honorably mustered out of the U.S. Volunteer Service in March, 1901, to accept a first lieutenancy in the 11th U.S. Cavalry. Later he was transferred to the 5th Cavalry, and upon his promotion in March, 1907, was made a captain in the 10th Cavalry. Captain Luhn is an officer of sterling worth and ability, and by his charming personality has made many friends who will extend to him hearty congratulations upon his well earned appointment. Capt. Charles T. Boyd, who has for four years served as adjutant of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Ethan Allen to-day for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he will be on duty for at least one year. By his continued kindness and courtesy to our people Captain Boyd has won many friends in Vermont, and especially in Burlington, all of whom will wish him success wherever he goes."

Steps toward the establishment of the Country Club on the Calarian Mesa, at Zamboanga, P.I., have already been taken through the encouragement given by the Governor of Moro Province. The Legislative Council has expressed its willingness to throw open the buildings and grounds of the Calarian prison site for the use of the club upon the removal of the prison to its new location at San Ramon farm. The scheme is to have a polo field, tennis courts, a cross-country course, golf links and all other features of a well equipped country club. A nine-hole golf course has already been laid out by Major George W. Read and Capt. Paul Hurst, U.S.A., and is now being played over. This course, which should eventually rival the best courses in the East, is about three thousand yards in length, and the varied ground on the Mesa offers the best of conditions for the purpose. The cross-country course has been laid out by Lieut. Eben Swift, U.S.A., aid to General Pershing. Lieutenant Swift is one of the best riders in the Islands. There are hurdles, both high and low, ditches, a wall and a water jump. A great deal of interest is being taken in the new club.

Pvt. Sidney McMahon, 115th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., will, according to a press dispatch from San Diego, Calif., face trial at Fort Rosecrans on charges of deserting and taking up arms against the government of Mexico while in the uniform of a United States soldier. McMahon is charged with joining Jack Mosby's band of rebels at Tia Juana, Lower California. He was arrested in San Diego after the surrender of the rebel forces.

The body of Corp. Harry Miller, of the 89th Co., U.S. Coast Art., a member of the garrison at Fort Terry, N.Y., was found floating in the Sound six miles off Saybrook Light, Conn., July 27. The coroner discovered a deep knife wound in the right side of the man's neck, which had severed the carotid artery. This wound caused death, according to the Coroner. Miller was reported missing at Fort Terry, and it was stated he had jumped overboard while returning from a visit to New London. There were three other men in the boat at the time, and they said he had refused the life buoy thrown to him and sank back before aid could reach him. The Coroner has communicated his finding to the commander at the fort.

Dr. Hew B. McMurdo, now connected with the sanitary department on the Canal Zone, has passed the preliminary examination for a commission in the Army Medical Corps.

Romney T. Jewell, formerly squadron sergeant major, 11th U.S. Cav., as has been announced in the orders, has been commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the same regiment. Lieutenant Jewell passed the mental examination with excellent marks last year, but

was held up on account of minor physical defects. He has been able to overcome these objections and passed his physical examination.

The elimination of everything tending to fuss and feathers in maneuver campaigns is recommended by Capt. W. D. Chitty, 4th U.S. Cav., in his paper on "Camps vs. Campaigns," in the July Cavalry Journal. "All boards, courts-martial, ceremonies, escorts, etc., have no place at maneuvers," he says. "They serve to distract the attention of both officers and men when the essential business is tactical instruction. They should be absolutely forbidden by the War Department." The superiority of maneuver campaigns over camps is so apparent to him that he wonders why they have not been made more use of, and the explanation, he believes, may be found either in the fact that the actual character of the Massachusetts operations in 1909 has never been fully communicated to the Service or that the Service has failed to understand them and estimate them at their true value. The uniting in one camp of the combatant forces violates the principle of simulating war conditions, and imposes a strain upon the imagination of everybody taking part in the problems and exercises. Also, too often at our maneuvers, the rule of the officer is to win at all hazards; his reputation is at stake, or he thinks it is, and he feels he must win, and so the tactical instruction is abandoned for winning. This gives rise sometimes to needless and exhausting marching and counter-marching, the passing of "impassable" obstacles and the employment of measures which the strict rules of fairness preclude.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Adjutant General, Washington. Manila, Aug. 2, 1911. Transport Sherman arrived Aug. 1. BELL.

S.O. AUG. 3, 1911, WAR DEPT. Leave one month and ten days, upon return of 11th Cavalry to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., granted 2d Lieut. Horace M. Hickam, 11th Cav.

Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C., detailed for duty as instructor at camp of instruction for officers of National Guard, District of Columbia, at Fort Myer, Aug. 12 to 17.

Leave four months, with permission to apply for extension of two months and to go beyond, as granted Major Marcus D. Cronin, 4th Inf., to take effect about Oct. 1.

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 25, granted Capt. William P. Ennis, Q.M.

Capt. Charles B. Clark, 14th Inf., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Subsistence Department. Captain Clark will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for duty as assistant to Capt. Frederick W. Stoppard, commissary, in charge of Training School for Bakers and Cooks.

Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., will repair to Washington for purpose of attending meeting on Aug. 5 of National Land Defense Board.

The following officers of Coast Artillery Corps will report to Major Frederick Reynolds, M.C., president of examining board at Fort Monroe, about Aug. 22, for examination or promotion: 2d Lieuts. Townsend F. Dodge, Furman E. McCammon, James R. Campbell, Louis B. Bender, Hughley S. Henningway and Ralph C. Harrison.

The following officers of Coast Artillery Corps will report to Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., president of examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, about Aug. 15, for examination or promotion: 2d Lieuts. Raymond E. Lee, Augustus Norton, Thomas J. Ceall, Francis P. Hardaway, Clement C. Heth and John W. Wallis.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 28, 1911.

#### Appointments in the Army.

#### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from July 25, 1911: Richard H. Davis, Ky.; Arthur St. C. Morris, N.D.; Cuthbert Powell, Colo.; William Senger, Colo.

#### Promotions in the Army.

#### Medical Corps.

Capt. Charles A. Ragan, M.C., to be major from July 14, 1911, vice Wales, retired, July 13, 1911.

#### Calvary Arm.

Capt. John S. Winn, 9th Cav., to be major from July 23, 1911, vice Goode, 11th Cav., retired, July 22, 1911.

First Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., to be captain from July 23, 1911, vice Winn, 9th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., to be first lieutenant from July 23, 1911, vice Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate July 31, 1911.

#### Medical Corps.

First Lieut. Edgar D. Craft, M.C., for appointment as first lieutenant, with rank from March 18, 1911.

On June 29, 1911, Lieutenant Craft, then a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, was nominated to the Senate for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, with rank from Feb. 17, 1911, and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate on July 6, 1911. This is for the purpose of correcting an error in the date of the rank of the nominee.

#### Appointments in the Army.

#### Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from July 28, 1911: William G. Gill, Miss.; Thomas W. Grice, Texas; Chester R. Haig, N.J.; Robert M. Hardaway, Mo.; Thomas E. Harwood, Ia.; Howard L. Hull, Pa.; Charles P. Kennedy, Ohio; Harry R. McKellar, Pa.; Alvin C. Miller, Ohio; Henry C. Osborn, Ky.; Thomas E. Scott, Tenn.; Charles M. Watson, Mo.; William F. Wild, La.; Neal N. Wood, Mich.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion, transfer, etc., in the Army sent to the Senate July 12 and 13, 1911, which appeared in issues of July 15 and 22, respectively, were confirmed by the Senate July 31, together with the following:

#### California Débris Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commission.

G.O. 95, JULY 7, 1911, WAR DEPT. The board of officers established at headquarters, Philippines Division, Manila, P.I., by Par. I of G.O. 255, Dec. 30, 1907, and Par. II of G.O. 216, Nov. 28, 1910, W.D., will hereafter be known as the Defense Board, Philippine Islands, and will consist of—

The chief of staff, Philippines Division.

The officer in charge of defensive works, Philippines Division.

The officer in charge of the military information division, Philippines Division.

The chief engineer officer, Philippines Division.

The chief ordnance officer, Philippines Division.

The chief signal officer, Philippines Division.

The coast defense officer, Philippines Division.

The constructing quartermaster, Corregidor, P.I.

Three officers of the line of the Army, to be designated by the commanding general, Philippines Division.

A recorder to be appointed by the commanding general, Philippines Division.

It shall be the duty of the board to take into consideration all questions of defense and the posts pertaining thereto for the information of the Secretary of War. These reports will be forwarded through the commanding general, Philippines Division, who will endorse thereon his views in the matter.

The board will be governed by such instructions as it may receive from the Secretary of War and the division commander.

Such journeys as the members of the board may be required to make in transacting the business of the board are necessary in the military Service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ARTHUR MURRAY,  
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 96, JULY 14, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 2d Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th Cav., who was dismissed the Service, as we have heretofore noted.

Col. J. H. Dorst, 3d Cav., was president of the court, which convened at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Capt. J. J. Hayes, 10th Inf., was judge advocate.

Charge I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge II. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

The specification under the above charge alleged that he duplicated his pay accounts.

The court found him guilty of both charges and specifications.

Sentence.

"To be dismissed the Service of the United States."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, Washington, July 12, 1911.

The sentence of dismissal imposed by the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th Cav., is hereby confirmed and will be carried into execution.

WM. H. TAFT.

Par. II of the order publishes the proceedings of a second trial of Lieutenant Wayland, before the same court, on the following charges:

Charge I. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge II. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

The twenty specifications under these charges allege that the Lieutenant drew a number of checks on the Lockwood National Bank, National Bank of Commerce and Alamo National Bank, of San Antonio, Texas, well knowing that he had no money in the bank for their payment. It was also alleged that after being informed of the overdrafts he fully neglected to deposit any money to cover the same, and that he failed to settle his indebtedness after promising to do so. He was also accused of making false statements to his C.O., Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav. It was also alleged that he broke his arrest on May 31, 1911, near San Antonio, Texas. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Findings.

Of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth specifications, first charge, "Guilty."

Of the eleventh and twelfth specifications, first charge, "Guilty, except the words 'no money,' substituting therefor the words 'insufficient funds,' of the excepted words, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty."

Of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth specifications, first charge, and of the first charge, "Guilty."

Of the first and second specifications, second charge, and of the second charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.

"To be dismissed the Service of the United States."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, Washington, July 12, 1911.

The sentence of dismissal imposed by the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th Cav., is hereby confirmed and will be carried into execution.

WM. H. TAFT.

III. Second Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th Cav., ceases to be an officer of the Army from July 14, 1911.

G.O. 98, JULY 21, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. In order to carry out the provisions of Sec. 20 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, the President, exercising the discretion resting with him under the Act of Congress approved Jan. 25, 1907, authorizes the addition of one sergeant to each battery of each regiment of Field Artillery; the additional sergeants thus authorized shall be available exclusively for detail to duty in connection with the Organized Militia. The vacancies in the grade of sergeant created by this authorization shall be filled by regimental commanders by the appointment of enlisted men designated to them therefor by the Adjutant General of the Army.

II. I. G.O. 104, W.D., June 7, 1910, relating to the making of contracts by chiefs of supply departments at the headquarters of territorial departments in the United States for furnishing supplies to places exempted from the control of department commanders by Par. 189, Army Regulations, is rescinded.

With regard to the matters referred to in that order, division commanders will be governed by Par. 565, Army Regulations.

III. The payment or receipt of interest on amounts due a post exchange by organizations or on amounts due organizations by a post exchange on account of indebtedness arising from the acquisition or relinquishment of shares in the post exchange is not permissible under the regulations governing post exchanges.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ARTHUR MURRAY,  
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 4, JULY 17, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

The 1st Battalion, 14th Inf., not including the machine gun platoon will proceed by rail from Devil's Lake, N.D., to Fort Lincoln, its proper station. The machine gun platoon and wagon transportation of the 14th Infantry now at Devil's Lake, will return to Fort Lincoln by marching.

The regular season of small-arms practice of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will begin in September, upon completion of target practice of the 13th Infantry, and terminate Oct. 31, 1911.

The season of small-arms practice for the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is extended to include Oct. 31, 1911.

G.O. 6, JULY 26, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Battalion headquarters and three companies, 27th Infantry, to be designated by the C.O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed by rail to Port Huron, Mich., so as to arrive there on the afternoon of Aug. 8, 1911, to participate in the encampment of the Militia of Michigan, Aug. 9 to 18, 1911.

G.O. 7, JULY 29, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, I.G., is announced as inspector general of the division, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, inspector general.

By command of Brigadier General Potts:

GEO. T. BARTLETT,  
Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 12, JULY 20, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., having reported this date at these headquarters, is announced as chief engineer officer of the division, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 13, JULY 22, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Headquarters, band and Troops B, I, K and L, 1st Cavalry, Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav., commanding, are relieved from further duty in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal., and will proceed by marching to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station.

G.O. 14, JULY 23, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

First Lieut. George F. Rose, Jr., 22d Inf., is relieved as acting aid to Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, and will report to his regimental commander for duty.

First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav., is appointed aid to

Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, and will report to department commander for duty without delay.

G.O. 66, JULY 1, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
In compliance with G.O. 74, War Dept., June 6, 1911, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of California.

The following personal staff is announced: Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aide-de-camp.  
DANIEL H. BRUSH, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 67, JULY 12, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aid, is appointed inspector of small-arms practice of the department.

G.O. 68, JULY 17, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.  
G.O. 67, these headquarters, dated July 12, 1911, is revoked.

INSTRUCTION OF ENLISTED MEN HOSPITAL CORPS.

G.O. 95, JULY 26, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following recommendations of the chief surgeon of the Western Division having been approved by the division commander are published for the information and guidance of this command:

"Headquarters Western Division,  
Office of Chief Surgeon,  
San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1911.

The Adjutant General,  
Western Division,  
San Francisco, Cal.

Sir: By reports received in this office it is observed that a fairly large proportion of the privates, Hospital Corps, of the various detachments serving at posts in this division are not proficient in the Service "old" and other essential duties of the branch. It is therefore given the honor to recommend that instruction be given as contemplated by Par. 263, Manual Med. Dept., 1906, at least two hours per week under the direct supervision of a medical officer to all men who are not proficient in this subject during the remainder of the second period of instruction (July 1 to Oct. 1), or until the surgeon can report all members of his detachment fully conversant with these duties. Also that at least one hour a week be devoted to "care of animals." Par. 260, Manual Med. Dept., to all men not qualified in this particular, under same conditions as above.

This is in addition to the one hour per week of Hospital Corps drill required by Par. 251, Manual Med. Dept.

In order to properly instruct men in care of animals it is recommended that commanding officers be directed to furnish the surgeon with necessary animals and equipment at such times as they may be required.

Report of the instruction given under these recommendations should be entered under appropriate heading of instruction report for the month.

Very respectfully,

R. G. EBERT,  
Colonel Medical Corps, Chief Surgeon."

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

F. J. KERNAN, Adjutant General.

G.O. 96, JULY 27, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

To enable him to join his regiment, ordered for foreign service, and at his own request, 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 13th Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp, to date July 31, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

F. J. KERNAN, Adjutant General.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler. (Aug. 2, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, deputy Q.M.G., is assigned to the command of Field Supply Depot No. 1. (July 29, War D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Henry B. Clark, Q.M., upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Islands. (July 31, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Lewis B. Massie, Philippine Islands, will be sent on first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Q.M., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the division, with station in San Francisco, relieving Major Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M. (July 20, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comay. Sergt. Thomas F. Chuck, retired, employee Subsistence Department, now sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will be transferred to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the General Hospital. (June 18, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Edwin W. Rich, M.C., is relieved from his duties as attending surgeon, headquarters Department of California. (July 3, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William L. Sheep, M.C., will proceed at once to Pine Camp, N.Y., for temporary duty. (July 29, E. Div.)

Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C., is detailed for the service assigned Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., pertaining to the inspection and instruction of Ambulance Company, Organized Militia, District of Columbia, at Frederick, Md., Aug. 18-27. (July 27, E. Div.)

Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when his services shall no longer be needed at that post, and will then proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Central Division. (July 31, War D.)

Leave for three months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C. (July 31, War D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Edgar W. Miller, M.C. (July 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick S. Wright, M.C., from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Manila, for duty. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Capt. John L. Hines, Q.M., will make such visits as may be necessary to the new port of Miike, Chikugo Province, Japan, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for coaling and provisioning the United States Army transports that may be ordered to that port during the fiscal year 1912. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 22, 1911, is granted Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., Fort William H. Harrison, Mont. (July 19, D. Columbia.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, to arrive not later than Aug. 6, 1911, for duty with troops going from that post to Port Huron, Mich., during amphibious threat. (July 25, C. Div.)

Leave for four months, about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C. (Aug. 2, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major William W. Renz, from further duty at Fort McKinley, Me., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty, to command Hospital No. 1, 1st Ambulance Co. No. 1, relieving Capt. Edward M. Talbot, who will repair to Washington to duty, as assistant to attending surgeon.

Major William H. Wilson, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty.

Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty.

Capt. William A. Duncan, in addition to his present duties, will report to the president of the Army Medical School, Washington, as instructor in operative surgery and X-ray work.

Major Paul S. Halloran, in addition to his present duties, will report to the president of the Army Medical School, Washington, for duty as instructor in ophthalmology and optometry, vice Lieut. Col. William D. Crosby, who is relieved from further duty at that school.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy is relieved from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to take effect about Sept. 1, 1911, and will then repair to Washington for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the library of the Surgeon General's Office, and in addition to that duty Major Fauntleroy will report to the president of the Army Medical School in this city as instructor in military hygiene, vice Major Francis A. Winter, relieved at that school, upon arrival of Major Fauntleroy. (Aug. 2, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James C. Ballard, M.R.C., will, in addition to his duties as post surgeon, Fort Miley, perform the duties of attending surgeon, headquarters Department of California. (July 3, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Boehs, M.R.C., will proceed from Fort Ontario, N.Y., to Fort Porter, N.Y., for temporary duty. (July 26, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Luther R. Poust, M.R.C., now on temporary duty at Fort DuPont, Del., is assigned to permanent duty at that post. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.R.C., will repair to Washington at the proper time and report in person on Oct. 2, 1911, to the president of the Army Medical School for duty as a student at the school. (July 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Flynn, M.R.C., Fort Snelling, will proceed to Fort Brady, to arrive not later than Aug. 9, 1911, for duty with troops going from Fort Brady, to Camp Perry, Ohio, while at Camp Perry and returning. (July 25, C. Div.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. William H. Chambers, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 12, D. Cal.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Isaac J. Hopkins, H.C., now at Rosebank, N.Y., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to C.O., Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (July 28, War D.)

Sergt. Maynard Heatherly, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Sergt. Raymond H. Brookins, H.C., now at the medical supply depot, Fort Sam Houston, when his services are no longer needed at that depot will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 29, War D.)

Sergt. Benjamin R. Luscomb, H.C., from duty at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James A. Scull, H.C., will proceed to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (July 22, C. Div.)

Sergt. Philip Gordon, H.C., Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Sergt. Maynard Heatherly, H.C., a patient in the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, having been reported for duty in the United States, but unfit for service in a tropical climate, will proceed to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell. (July 20, W. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., is relieved from duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect Aug. 30, 1911, and will report in person on that date to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for duty as instructor in engineering. (July 28, War D.)

Leave for one month, about July 29, 1911, is granted Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (July 20, C. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John W. N. Schulz, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (July 20, C. Div.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (July 25, C. Div.)

G.O. 9, JULY 12, 1911, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., is appointed division engineer of the Pacific and of the Northern Pacific Division, vice Col. John Biddle, C.E. (G.S.), hereby relieved.

CIR. 23, JULY 10, 1911, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Publishes a letter from the Adjutant General's Office stating that, in view of probable changes in horse equipments that may be made as a result of the work of the Cavalry Equipment Board, the provisions of Par. 1542, A.R., which require an officer to whom horse equipment have been issued to turn them in on promotion to field rank, are waived. Such officers will be allowed to retain their equipment and account for it as heretofore until such time as the new equipment is available for sale.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Carr W. Waller, O.D., will visit Fort Stevens, Ore., and Fort Columbia, Fort Canby, Fort Worden, Fort Flagler, Fort Casey, and Fort Ward, Wash., for the purpose of proving mortar carriages at Fort Stevens, and of inspecting armament in the Artillery District of the Columbia and Puget Sound, and will return to his proper station. (July 31, War D.)

Capt. Joseph H. Pelet, O.D., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (July 29, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles V. Ham, Fort McRee, Fla., will be sent to Fort Standish, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Richard J. Regan, who will be sent to Fort McRee, for duty. (July 28, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas W. Jones, Fort Snelling, will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Anthony Thomas, who will be sent to Fort Snelling, for duty. (July 27, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm, O.D. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William S. Ring (appointed July 27, 1911, from sergeant, 123d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is assigned to temporary duty at that post. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Newton Mattis (appointed July 27, 1911, from first sergeant, 88th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty at Fort St. Philip, La., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward W. Sturdivant, who will be sent to Fort Carroll, Md., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward A. Gehrmann, who, upon relief, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Aug. 2, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, S.C. (July 28, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C. (July 31, War D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, S.C. (July 31, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Joseph T. Bauer, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for assignment to duty by the officer in charge, Third Section, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, relieving Master Signal Electrician Edwin Northstrom, S.C., who will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (July 19, D. Columbia.)

Master Signal Electrician Isaac Hamilton and Sergt. Marcus J. Wright, S.C., having reported to the signal officer at Atlanta, Ga., are assigned to duty in his office. (July 31, E. Div.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MC CLERNAND

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 162, July 13, 1911, War D., as directs Capt. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav., to join the troop to which he may be assigned, is amended so as to direct that officer to remain on duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, until further orders. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Cook Elmer S. Barkhurst, Co. E, 2d Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T., is transferred at his own request as private to Troop E, 1st Cav.

Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., having been assigned by the regimental commander to the 2d Squadron of the regiment, stationed at Fort Yellowstone, will, upon expiration of the leave granted him, proceed to that post for duty with the squadron. (July 22, W. Div.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Squadron Sergt. Major George Christ, 4th Cav., now in

this city, having performed the duty assigned him as attendant to the private horses of Major Lewis M. Koehler and Capt. John S. Fair, 4th Cav., will return to his proper station, with permission to delay sixty days en route for his own convenience. (July 27, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave two months, about Aug. 12, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav., upon completion of the present course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey. (July 24, W. Div.)

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William C. Christy, 5th Cav., upon completion of the present course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey. (July 24, W. Div.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave for one month, on or before July 15, 1911, is granted Capt. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav., Nogales, Ariz. (July 11, D. Cal.)

Leave one month and fourteen days, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (July 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., 6th Cav., Fort Huachuca, in view of exceptional circumstances existing. (July 11, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 7th Cav., is extended two months. (July 29, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Sergt. John Burton, Troop A, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order at the post at which he is serving, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 1, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

The retirement from active service of Veterinarian Samuel W. Service, 10th Cav., who is over sixty-four years of age, under the provision in an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, is announced. Veterinarian Service will proceed to his home. (July 31, War D.)

Cook James Johnson, Troop K, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 1, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

The sick leave granted Capt. Powell Clayton, Jr., 11th Cav., is extended one month and seven days. (July 29, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., is further extended fifteen days. (July 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Romney T. Jewell, recently appointed from squadron sergeant major, 11th Cavalry, with rank from June 30, 1911, is assigned to the 11th Cavalry. He will join troop to which he may be assigned not later than Sept. 1, 1911. (Aug. 1, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Sergt. Daniel Daly, Troop K, 13th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 28, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report in person not later than Aug. 10, 1911, for duty as adjutant, during the rifle matches. (July 28, War D.)

First Sergt. Anton Zimmerman, Troop M, 15th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 28, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Sergt. Brice P. Disque, Cavalry, is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of Troop D, 1st Squadron Cavalry, Militia of Ohio, at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 10-17, 1911.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Sergt. Herbert Benjamin, Battery D, 3d Field Art., now at Fort Riley, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of the District of Columbia. He will report in person to the C.O., 1st Battery of Field Artillery, D.C. (July 31, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for two months, about Aug. 28, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 5th Field Art. (July 29, War D.)

Capt. William L. Westervelt, 5th Field Art., is relieved from duty as a member of the Field Artillery Board at Fort Riley, and will proceed to and take station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He will then proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 1, War D.)

granted leave for one month, about July 25, 1911. (July 6, D.G.)

So much of Par. 37, S.O. 141, June 17, 1911, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave from Aug. 2 to and including Aug. 21, 1911, is granted Capt. George W. Cocheu, C.A.C. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave, about this date, and to include Aug. 21, 1911, is granted Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, C.A.C. (Aug. 2, C.A.S.)

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C., having completed the advanced course, is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and will comply with the requirements of Par. 10, S.O. 137, War D., June 18, 1911. (July 29, C.A.S.)

Master Gun. Norman W. Bessier, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (July 31, C.A.S.)

Leave for two months, upon conclusion of the service target practice of the 106th Co., C.A.C., is granted Capt. Sam C. Vestal, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (July 19, D. Columbia.)

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Kingman, C.A.C., is relieved from attachment to 127th Company and placed on unassigned list. He will report to C.O. Artillery District of Galveston, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. James P. Robinson, C.A.C., is designated to act as umpire for the Service target practice of the First Class of cadets, U.S. Military Academy, during the encampment of that class at Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 13 to 19, 1911. (Aug. 2, War D.)

Capt. George T. Perkins, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for temporary duty during the coast defense exercises. Artillery Reserves of North Carolina, Aug. 7-18, 1911, vice Capt. Ralph E. Herring, C.A.C., assigned to this duty, and relieved on account of being on leave. (Aug. 2, E. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 3, 1911, is granted Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C. (Aug. 1, E. Div.)

First Sgt. John Meyer, 24th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 28, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 156, War D., July 8, 1911, as relates to Master Gun. George J. Crosby, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 1, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Sergt. Thomas P. McGovern, 2d Inf., now with the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Vermont, and will be sent to Northfield. (July 27, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. LASSITER.

First Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf., after the return of 1st Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, S.C., to duty with Co. E, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Omaha, for temporary duty. (July 29, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., now at state encampment, Indiana, Pa. (July 26, E. Div.)

First Lieut. William R. Standiford, 5th Inf., is detailed for the service assigned 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., pertaining to inspection and instruction of 74th Inf., of New York, at Pine Plains, N.Y., Aug. 5-18, 1911, vice the latter officer, hereby relieved.

The name of 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D. (Aug. 1, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Chief Musician William G. Erdmann, band, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 27, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (July 31, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, about July 21, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 11th Inf., aid, Omaha. (July 20, D. Mo.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Sergt. Martin Healey, Co. I, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 28, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 4, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 25, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, to terminate upon arrival of the 13th Infantry in San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 25, C. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., and will proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty with the 3d Battalion, 14th Inf. (July 28, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf. (July 29, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted to 2d Lieut. Eugene Santschi, Jr., 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, upon his being relieved from duty as constructing Q.M. at that post. (July 17, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 15th Inf., is extended two months and fifteen days. (July 19, W. Div.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for one month and twelve days, upon the withdrawal of troops from Fort Egbert, Alaska, is granted 1st Lieut. David A. Henkes, 16th Inf. (July 19, D. Columbia.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. William A. Ganoe, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, is granted leave for one month. (July 13, D.G.)

Leave for two months, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 17th Inf. (July 31, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (July 15, D. Cal.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., now sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period not exceeding one month. (June 14, Phil. D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., now in San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, for duty pending the arrival of the 20th Infantry at San Francisco, when he will join that regiment. (July 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 20th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (July 18, W. Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Cook Thomas Fennelly, Co. C, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 27, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave for twenty days, July 28, 1911, is granted Capt. E. M. Reeve, 22d Inf. (July 22, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Second Lieut. Emmett W. Smith, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed at once to Chicago, Ill., and report to the C.O. camp U.S. troops at Grant Park, to replace 1st Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 27th Inf., who will proceed to Fort Sheridan to attend to duties as J.A.C. of the G.C.M. in session at that post. (July 22, C. Div.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about Aug. 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf. (Aug. 1, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave for three months, about Aug. 9, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John B. Richardson, 28th Inf. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 28th Inf. (Aug. 2, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., is relieved from further temporary duty at Tia Juana, Cal., and will return to his proper station, the Presidio of San Francisco. (July 5, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted to Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., Tia Juana, Cal. (July 1, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John W. Ward, 30th Inf., is relieved treatment at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Aug. 2, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment. (July 28, War D.)

INFANTRY.—UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. Richard M. Blatchford, Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will report at Army War College, Washington, for duty. (Aug. 1, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. John A. Sterling, P.S., from duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, to Tagabiran, Samar, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John F. Usury, P.S., who will proceed to Camp Gregg, for duty. (July 12, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit China, Japan and the United States, is granted Capt. Charles L. Pitney, P.S., to leave the division about July 20, 1911, and to apply for an extension of one month. (June 14, Phil. D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 31, 1911. (Aug. 1, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Par. 23, S.O. 165, July 17, 1911, War D., relating to Major Edwin T. Cole, retired, is revoked. (July 29, War D.)

The operation of Par. 21, S.O. 172, July 25, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. Mason M. Maxon, retired, is suspended until further orders. (July 28, War D.)

By direction of the President, Par. 21, S.O. 172, July 25, 1911, War D., relating to Capt. Mason M. Maxon, retired, is revoked. (Aug. 2, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED LIST.

The name of each of the following officers is placed on the detached list of officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, to take effect July 29, 1911: Capt. March B. Stewart, 8th Inf. (major, P.R. Regiment of Infantry); 1st Lieuts. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., William F. Wheatley, 13th Cav., Thomas E. Cathro, 2d Cav., Walter S. Drysdale, 10th Inf., and Matthew H. Thomlinson, 4th Inf. (July 28, War D.)

The name of each of the following officers is placed on the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., to take effect July 29, 1911: Major Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., Pat M. Stevens, 23d Inf., and Francis B. Eastman, 10th Inf. (July 28, War D.)

REMOVED FROM DETACHED LIST.

The name of each of the following officers is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., having become entitled to promotion: Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Henry Gibbons, Cav., Milo C. Corey, Inf., and Fred W. Bugbee, Inf. (July 28, War D.)

The name of each of the following officers is removed from the list of detached officers published in G.O. 34, March 11, 1911, War D., to take effect July 29, 1911: Major Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., Pat M. Stevens, 23d Inf., and Francis B. Eastman, 10th Inf. (July 28, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered:

Major Clarence E. Dentler from the 23d Infantry to the 15th Infantry.

Major Dwight E. Holley from the 15th Infantry to the 23d Infantry.

Major Holley will join station to which he may be assigned. (July 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. Horace T. Arlington, transferred from the Infantry arm 22d Infantry, to the Cavalry arm on July 3, 1911, with rank from Feb. 11, 1911, is assigned to the 10th Cav. He will report by telegraph to his regimental commander and will join troop to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 2, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major John W. Joyes, O.D.; Major Charles T. Menoher, 1st Field Art.; Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C.; 1st Lieut. James Wilson, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Manila Ordnance Depot, June 12, 1911, for the examination of Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 1st Field Art., for promotion. (June 10, Phil. D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

First Lieuts. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., and Kirwin T. Smith, 6th Inf., will report to Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., president of the examining board at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, at such time as directed for examination for promotion. (June 10, Phil. D.)

First Lieuts. Frederic G. Kellond, 19th Inf., and Herbert L. Evans, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Russell James, 9th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Abner Pickering, 9th Inf., president of the examining board at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, at such time as directed, for examination for promotion. (June 10, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., president of the Infantry examining board at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for examination for promotion: Capt. George C. Saffarrans, 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Davis, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William E. Morrison, 7th Inf. (June 10, Phil. D.)

DETAILED TO CAMP PERRY.

The following officers will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report in person not later than Aug. 12, 1911, for duty as range officers: Capts. George D. Arrowsmith, 5th Inf., Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf., and John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Clarence H. Farham, 4th Inf., Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Inf., and Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John P. Bubb, 4th Inf., Jesse W. Boyd, 5th Inf., William J. Connolly, 11th Inf., Martyn H. Shute, 11th Inf., Courtney H. Hodges, 13th Inf., Allan R. Williams, 24th Inf., Ernest L. Pell, 29th Inf., Guy W. McClelland, 9th Cav., Edgar M. Whiting, 10th Cav., and Duncan G. Richart, 10th Cav. (July 28, War D.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to the camps of the Militia specified after his name for duty as inspector-instructor of Militia, and then return to proper station:

Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., Fort Riley, Aug. 7 to 16, 1911.

Major James H. McRae, 13th Inf., Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20 to 27, 1911.

Major William S. McNair, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Aug. 7 to 16, 1911.

Major Michael J. Lenihan, 7th Inf., Fort Riley, Aug. 7 to 16, 1911.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., Wheatland, Wyo., Aug. 13 to 21, 1911.

Capt. John B. Christian, 9th Cav., near Morrison, Colo., Sept. 12 to 16, 1911.

Capt. Harvey W. Miller, commissary, 13th Inf., Fort Riley, Aug. 7 to 16, 1911.

Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20 to 27, 1911.

Capt. Charles E. Morton, paymaster, Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20 to 30, 1911.

Capt. W. Goff Caples, C.E., near Morrison, Colo., Sept. 12 to 16, 1911.

Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., near Omaha, Sept. 27 to Oct. 8, 1911.

Capt. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., Ottumwa, Iowa, Aug. 23 to Sept. 6; near Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27 to Oct. 6, 1911.

First Lieut. Shelby C. Leaseur, S.C., Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 9 to 18; thence to Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20 to 27, 1911.

First Lieut. William N. Haskell, S.C., Jimmie Gulch, near Sedalia, Colo., Sept. 19 to 23, 1911.

First Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 4th Inf., Shenandoah, Iowa, Aug. 21 to 30; Lesley J. McNair, 4th Field Art., Jimmie Gulch, near Sedalia, Colo., Sept. 19 to 23, 1911.

First Lieut. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf., near Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27 to Oct. 6, 1911.

First Lieut. Clark Lynn, S.C., Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 7 to 16; near Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27 to Oct. 6, 1911.

First Lieut. Ellery Farmer, Infantry, Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20 to 27, 1911.

First Lieut. William C. Russell, 11th Inf., Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12 to Sept. 2, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Wilcox, M.C., Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12 to Sept. 2, 1911.

Major Leigh A. Fuller, M.C., Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20 to 27; Major George A. Skinner, M.C., near Morrison, Colo., Sept. 12 to 16, 1911.

Major Gideon Mc. Van Poole, M.C., Dixon, Ill., Aug. 12 to 26, 1911.

Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C., Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 7 to 16, 1911.

Capt. Jay W. Grissinger, M.C., Des Moines, Iowa, July 20 to 29; Vinton, Iowa, Aug. 7 to 16; Shenandoah, Iowa, Aug. 21 to 29, 1911.

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., Sparta, Wis., Sept. 1 to 30, 1911.

Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C., Wheatland, Wyo., Aug. 13 to 22, 1911.

Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C., Elgin, Ill., July 29 to Aug. 26, 1911.

First Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, M.C., Jimmie Gulch, Colo., Sept. 19 to 23, 1911.

First Lieut. Howard Clarke, M.C., near Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27 to Oct. 6, 1911. (July 20, C. Div.)

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There is under consideration at the War Department a general order which will extend the provisions of G.O. 187, 1908, to include all mounted officers. It will be left to the discretion of the post commander to determine whether officers at the post will take lessons in equitation. This is within the line of the letter written by former President Roosevelt to promote the improvement of horsemanship in the Army, which is included in G.O. 187.

The Reapportionment bill, as amended and passed in the Senate on Aug. 3, will increase the membership of the House of Representatives from 391 to 433, with a provision that when Arizona and New Mexico are admitted they shall each have one seat. No delay is expected to result in conference on the measure, which takes effect after the Sixty-second Congress.

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**A FINE PIECE OF ENGINEERING WORK.**

The War Department on July 28, 1911, sent to Congress a report of the board of Engineers appointed to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine. This report is an interesting statement of the triumphant progress of a most difficult piece of work, for which there was no precedent in engineering experience. Yet unless Congress acts promptly upon the request for a further appropriation this work, to which the honor of the country is committed, will be brought to a standstill. It was stated in the beginning by the Engineers that it was impossible to make an exact estimate of cost, but an appropriation of \$700,000 was suggested. Congress doled out \$100,000 in the Appropriation bill of May 9, 1910; then \$200,000 more six weeks later, and finally \$350,000 March 4, 1911. This came very near the amount originally asked for, but up to June 30, 1911, all but \$188,000 of this total of \$650,000 had been expended. The rest will go by next December, leaving the work so far from complete that more money will be needed. The amount still required being uncertain, it is suggested that the work should be carried to completion under the general laws for the removal of wrecks, which place at the disposal of the Secretary of War an indefinite appropriation for this purpose. This will enable the Department to proceed without the possibility of increased cost due to stoppages and delays resulting from inadequate appropriations.

The magnitude of the work is indicated by the fact that each of the steel piles entering into the construction of the twenty cylinders forming the cofferdam is most difficult to handle, necessitating special machinery and appliances. The depth of water at the site is about thirty-five feet, and then come layers of soft mud aggregating from fifteen to twenty-three feet in thickness, so that the underlying stiff clay is from about fifty-two feet to about sixty feet below the water surface. Information has been given in the daily papers from time to time of the successful construction of this cofferdam and the process of pumping it out so as to reveal the condition of the wreck. Each cylinder is required to resist a pressure of two thousand tons, or four million pounds. It was intended to fill the cylinders with a stiff material dredged by a dipper-dredge loaned by the Cuban government, but this broke down repeatedly, and proved insufficient. The only dredge to be hired in the United States cost \$1,800 a day, or some \$50,000 a month; so the slower and less satisfactory method of filling the cylinders by hydraulic dredging was adopted. Then it was found necessary to procure from the United States, at a heavy expense, the skilled labor that could not be had in Cuba. During the process of filling two of the cylinders split and partially emptied themselves, requiring the withdrawal of the injured piles, their re-driving and the completion of their fills.

In addition to these serious difficulties and delays, a month was lost due to two cyclones which passed over Havana in quick succession, sweeping the plant from its anchorages, beaching and injuring a portion of it, and injuring the merchant steamer in which the steel was to be shipped so materially as to require her withdrawal temporarily for repair and the substitution of another ship. After that date the work was pushed as vigorously as it could be with a force untrained in the handling of piles of such length and weight, the setting of interlocking steel sheet piles in an exact position so as to interlock accurately around the circumference of a circle, with individual piles seventy-five feet long and weighing one and a half tons each; a work never attempted before.

No instruction has yet been given by Congress as to the disposition to be made of the wreck after the bodies of the dead have been removed and the mainmast erected in the Arlington Cemetery. The Engineers' recommendation has been that the wreck be cut into pieces of the proper size for handling, carried to sea and sunk in deep water, the undamaged portion of the wreck being stripped of all parts of value, floated, and towed to sea, to be also sunk.

Thus, the mainmast of the Maine, erected in the National Cemetery at Arlington, will be the only memorial of an event which marks a new departure in our history, second only to that following the firing upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, half a century ago. We observe that some persons are starting anew the discussion as to the cause of the destruction of the Maine without waiting to see what the Engineers may be able to reveal as to this. Whatever the cause of the explosion, we do not believe that any officer of the Spanish army or navy was responsible for it, and, however the case may be as to us, Spain has abundant cause to celebrate with rejoicing the outbreak of a war which freed her from the incubus of colonial responsibilities which have been laid upon our already over-

burred shoulders. It would have been well for us if the question as to whether or not the Maine should be blown up could have been postponed for reference to The Hague Tribunal, which is to settle all such matters beyond the possibility of war.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., retired, suggests that when the wreck of the Maine is removed the cofferdam be filled and converted into an artificial island, on which to erect a monument to those who lost their lives on that spot.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROSPECTS.

With instructions to reduce recommendations to a minimum, the officers and clerks in the War Department are now preparing estimates for the next year's appropriation. There is no prospect of securing authority for any important new construction work, and the estimate will be devoted almost exclusively to mere maintenance of the posts and buildings. Both President Taft and the Democratic leaders in Congress will be interested next session in keeping down appropriations. Neither will be able to even approximate the receipts of the Treasury until the Democrats and the insurgent Republicans get through with the revision of the tariff. Even if President Taft should block this at this session there is very little doubt that there will be some important changes in the next session. There will be at least sufficient change in the revenue laws to create an uncertainty as to the receipts of the Treasury and the President will not know how much money will be available for the expenses of the Government. With this prospect ahead the President will make a greater effort in the line of economy this year than he did last.

Very much encouraged are the advocates of Navy personnel legislation by the disposition of the House Committee to consider plans by which such legislation can be secured through an amendment to the next Naval Appropriation bill. It is extremely doubtful whether a personnel bill could be passed by the House in time to go to the Senate at the next session of Congress. Just now it appears that the only hope for the bill is to attach it to the annual Navy budget. The most encouraging feature of the situation to them is that this plan has been suggested, as was stated last week, by an influential member of the House Committee. It shows that, despite the fact that no hearings were held this session, Chairman Padgett and the members of the committee are giving personal legislation serious consideration. Considerable progress has been made when members of the committee are discussing methods by which such legislation can be enacted into law. It would be so much easier to enact a bill as an amendment to the Appropriation bill. As tariff legislation will be on the program of the Democratic leaders, in addition to the regular supply bills, the calendar in the next session will be crowded with legislation of overshadowing importance. It would be about as difficult to secure a place on the calendar for a Navy personnel bill as it would be to pass it. If it is brought up as a separate measure the advocates of personnel legislation must make two fights before it is passed by the House. One would be to get it on the calendar, and the other to pass it. If personnel legislation is attached to the Appropriation bill in the committee it will come up automatically and in all probability pass the House as it is reported from the committee. In all probability if the advocates of such legislation could secure the "shadow" in the House the substance will be forthcoming before the measure comes out of the Senate Committee. In this manner some of the most important legislation on the statutes has been enacted. All personnel legislation for the Army and the Navy secured at the last regular session went through as amendments to the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. The personnel officers in the various bureaus have been called upon to assist Capt. Roy C. Smith in preparing a statement in answer to the questions asked by Chairman Padgett. The officers of the bureau have been asked to make an estimate of the effect of the Department bill on the staff corps.

Amendments to the plucking act are under consideration in the House Committee on Naval Affairs, by which officers who are retired through the operation of the law may be placed on active duty with full shore pay. In the same connection it is proposed to make sea duty one of the requirements for promotion. Such legislation, it is being urged, would make it possible for the Navy to avail itself of the services of some of the excellent officers who, retired under the plucking act, some of whom are eminently qualified for shore duty and would prefer to be on active duty. So long as they are fit for such service they should be employed even if they have been placed on the retired list in order to increase the flow of promotion. This would open the way for more sea service by those who are on the active list. There are so many shore details in the Navy that it is anticipated that it would be very difficult to carry out any provision providing for sea service as one of the conditions of promotion unless officers retired by the selecting board are assigned to shore duty. Some of the members of the Naval Committee believe that the operation of two provisions of law along this line would do much to give the Navy an active and energetic personnel for the ships.

General Wood has announced that he plans to start on an extended inspection trip through the South and West about the end of August. He will first visit the fortifications along the Gulf of Mexico and then

proceed to San Antonio, where the remnant of the Maneuver Division is located, and then along the Mexican frontier to investigate conditions among the posts which are responsible for the Cavalry patrol of the border. The General plans to swing back through the middle western states, visiting Army posts on the way to Washington.

#### FORTIFICATIONS FOR PANAMA.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood arrived at New York Aug. 2 from his inspection tour as a member of the Canal Fortification Board. The board was well satisfied with the progress of the work. General Wood stated that the board had inspected the sites for fortifications at each end of the canal, and that the work will be completed, he estimates, the latter part of 1913. With General Wood on board the Ancon, of the Panama Railroad Line, were Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., Capt. W. J. Maxwell, U.S.N., Major E. E. Winslow, Major E. P. O'Hern and Capt. F. R. McCoy, U.S.A. Mrs. Wood, wife of General Wood, and son, and Mrs. Weaver, wife of General Weaver, were also of the party.

General Wood reports that work on the fortifications of the Panama Canal has commenced at the Pacific terminal. While on the Isthmus he approved the sites selected by the Fortification Board with a few minor changes in the plans. Work will shortly be begun for the preparation of the ground to receive the coast defense guns. Orders have been placed for the guns, and it is expected that they will be ready for mounting by the time the fortifications are sufficiently advanced to receive them. Troops will be sent to the canal before the fortifications are completed, as the canal buildings will provide them with quarters. It is proposed to organize them, with the troops in Hawaii, into a territorial division. Colonel Goethals will be added to the Fortification Board now that his work is approaching completion. That this has not been done before is due to his preoccupation with canal work.

The 16-inch gun now stored at Sandy Hook may be sent to the Panama fortifications. The inspection of the canal by the Fortification Board disposed them to conclude that, in order to make this important waterway impregnable, a gun of larger caliber than any carried by battleships should be placed in the fortifications. It was generally agreed by the members of the board, and concurred in by Secretary Stimson, that in the event of war the enemy would direct its first attack against the canal. By closing it up the American Navy could be practically cooped up in one of the oceans. This would place either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast at the mercy of an attacking fleet, and under modern conditions the war would probably be over before the fleet could be sent around Cape Horn. The 16-inch gun could be placed in an exceptionally advantageous position on the Isthmus, where it could sweep the water for a distance of sixteen miles. No armor plate could be carried by even the super-Dreadnoughts that could resist the fire of this monster gun. Before the enemy's ships could come close enough to the fortifications to start firing it is thought they could be shot to pieces by the 16-inch gun.

There was a disposition on the part of the members of the Fortification Board who made the trip to consider favorably plans for an increase in the size of the guns to be placed in coast defenses of the country. It is possible that the board will recommend 16-inch guns for some of the more important fortifications. Up to this time it has been the policy of the board to simply keep pace with the increase in the size of the guns in the battleships. It is contended that coast defense guns, on account of their stable foundation, should more than cope with guns of the same size in battleships. But this view of the relative range and effectiveness of fire between the same guns on shore and in ships is being questioned. At least, it is thought by some of the more influential members of the Fortification Board that the country should leave no doubt as to the strength of the fortifications by equipping them with larger guns than are carried by any navy in the world.

In all probability the board will recommend important changes in the plans of fortification. In an attempt to economize in the estimates that were submitted to Congress the members of the board went too far in the reduction of the strength of the fortifications. In all probability the plans of the Taft Board will be followed, with certain modifications, in the final recommendations to be submitted by the Fortification Board.

The future recommendations of the board will not interfere with the progress of the work. Plans were agreed to which will make it possible for a further strengthening of the works without changing the locations of the guns which have already been authorized by Congress.

The new Navy prize for battle efficiency will be a beautiful silk pennant purchased by the enlisted men of the Maryland. Last year the Maryland won the gunnery pennant, but, realizing that it must be turned over to some other ship this year, the men on the Maryland decided that the pennant should be a banner somewhat in keeping with the honor connected with its capture. Not only have they purchased the new pennant, but will pay the expenses of one of their shipmates who has been selected to carry the banner from the Pacific coast across the continent to the ship which ranked first in battle efficiency. While trophies this year will be presented to the ships which win the gunnery and steam engineering contests, a pennant will be given only for

battle efficiency. As stated last week, both gunnery and steam engineering will be taken into consideration in awarding the pennants for battle efficiency. Along with the pennant will go a letter of commendation from President Taft to the officers and men on the winning ships. The commanding officer of the ship will name nine officers who have had the most to do with winning the pennant, and each of them will receive a copy of the President's letter.

Just before the dissolution of the Dominion Parliament, which is to be followed with a general election in which the chief issue will be reciprocity with the United States, Premier Laurier said that the government was contemplating the negotiation of a new treaty with the United States regarding warships on the Great Lakes. The Premier said that Canada had always observed the provisions of the old treaty which neutralizes the lakes, putting both owners of their shores under a self-denying ordinance regarding both ships and forts. Canadian interest in this warship treaty has been increased by the recent opening of the American Naval Training School at Lake Bluff, near Chicago. The request for the enlargement of the terms of the treaty has come from this country from time to time, and Canada has made concessions, until now some of her people believe the time has come to call a halt. Premier Laurier is wise in seeing the value of a new treaty that shall be more in accord with the changed conditions of to-day than is the existing treaty, which was formulated when the naval expansion of the United States was undreamed of. There is no desire on the part of the inhabitants of either country to establish a system of defenses against each other, and a new treaty should in nowise be taken to mean that either country must be on the watch against the other. The establishment of the naval training school on Lake Michigan is a good illustration of the change in conditions. There is not the slightest intention, on the part of the United States, in establishing this station, to threaten the Dominion. The necessities of our naval development call for a central school where the young men of the interior may be trained without coming to the seacoast. The few war craft which are found necessary on the Lakes to carry out maneuvers have no relation to Canada. A treaty recognizing these facts and making it no longer necessary for the United States to be asking this or that concession from the Dominion will go far toward removing possible sources of irritation among our northern neighbors.

The adoption of field bread will make a material reduction in the cost of maintaining an army in the field. It will also correspondingly decrease the amount of commissary stores required under peace conditions. The largest decrease in the expenses of a field army, resulting from the use of the new bread, will come from the reduction in the cost of transportation. It requires a large expensive plant to manufacture hardtack, and as a consequence the Army has had only two or three sources of supply for bread. For instance, in the event of war with Mexico, hard bread would have been transported from New York or St. Louis. On the other hand, flour could be purchased in Texas or the Southwest and turned into field bread almost at the same places. In a big war this matter of transportation would be an important item in the cost of maintaining an army. With the introduction of field bread it will be possible to reduce the amount of hard bread kept in store at the different posts to two or three rations. At the post nearest the largest cities it will not be necessary to keep any hard bread on hand.

A correspondent suggests that the statement that the Rutherford case is holding up the promotion of second lieutenants is not strictly correct, but it is obvious that if it blocks the promotion of first lieutenants it must necessarily delay the advancement of second lieutenants who are to fill vacancies to be created by their promotion. But as the increased officers' bill creates forty original vacancies for first lieutenants of Infantry, it is suggested that there might be promotions to this extent from the grade of second lieutenant. Certainly something should be done to remove the present block in Infantry promotions, and that without further delay. With the Rutherford case out of the way the procession will move again, to the great satisfaction of a very considerable body of subaltern officers who have just grounds for thinking that they are not being fairly treated.

Asst. Naval Constr. D. R. Battles and Asst. Surg. E. W. Brown, U.S.N., have been constituted a board to investigate the air supply for submarines. This board was not appointed on account of any complaint from officers or crews of submarines, but with a view to improvement. Submarines have remained under water for periods far beyond that which was expected of them when they were added to the Navy, but a number of suggestions have come to the Department for even increasing submarines' efficiency in this direction. All these plans have been turned over to the board with a view to determining their feasibility. A number of inventions for creating oxygen and purifying the air in submarines will be tested by the board.

President Taft is planning another trip to the Panama Canal with a party of Senators it is proposed to make the latter part of November next. Senator Penrose and a number of the members of the Finance Committee of the House will be invited to accompany the President.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS MANEUVERS.

The Massachusetts maneuvers were the culmination of a comprehensive program of instruction extending over a period of about nine months. The first step in this program was the instruction given all officers in the Guard in the service schools of the state. This instruction was begun in the early part of last winter. There were three classes—one for field officers, one for company officers and one for non-commissioned officers. Each class solved one tactical map problem monthly, and their solutions were gone over and criticized. The problems were so framed as to give the maximum amount of preparation for the maneuver. The problems for field officers dealt with a reinforced brigade; those for the company officers, with companies and battalions; and those for the non-commissioned officers, with patrols and platoons. The second step was an officers' camp of instruction in which the officers were tried out on the ground in the principles taught them in service schools.

The maneuvers were held in the northeastern section of Massachusetts, between Boston and the Merrimac River. The situation was that a Red invading force had captured Boston, and had then moved to the westward to the vicinity of New York city, leaving Boston garrisoned with mobile and coast artillery troops, under the command of Major General Z, who was imaginary. The mobile troops constituted General Pew's force in the maneuver. It consisted of a brigade of infantry, two troops of cavalry, a battery, a signal corps detachment and sanitary troops. Along the Merrimac River to the north and in central Massachusetts were small detachments of United States forces (Blue) observing toward Boston. These detachments constituted General Clark's force, and consisted of one brigade of infantry, with two troops of cavalry, two batteries, signal and sanitary troops.

Active operations between these two detachments were started by the authentic report that the United States was concentrating a division in Maine and New Hampshire to descend on and recapture Boston. This division was commanded by Major General A, imaginary. Sunday, July 23, the two forces concentrated; the Reds near Salem, the Blues near Lowell, about thirty miles apart. The commander of the Blues was given the general mission of holding open the bridges across the Merrimac River until the leading troops of the reinforcing Blue division from the north could reach him. The mission of the Red commander was first of all to protect Boston and its coast artillery defenses until a Red force could be sent to his assistance from New York. The Red commander was not, however, to lose any opportunity for offensive action against the Blue force which might result in its destruction before it could be joined by its reinforcements.

This arrangement, whereby both forces were working in close co-operation with larger forces, and under the immediate orders of a superior, who was nearby, enabled the chief umpire effectively to control the maneuver, without destroying in any way the logical sequence of events, and without interfering with the initiative of the two commanders any more than was proper, and would have been the case in war. This higher control resulted in the continuation of the maneuver throughout a period of six days, without the development of ridiculous and impossible situations so frequently seen in these exercises. In fact to a large degree, the success of the maneuver may be attributed to this single idea, and we may expect to see it adopted quite generally in future maneuvers. As a result of it, there were two days on both sides when the only operations were those connected with cavalry or infantry reconnaissance and the outposts. The remainder of both commands on these days were engaged in the solution of small tactical problems with troops which had nothing to do with the large general situation, but which prepared them for the fighting later on in the maneuver.

The orders of the Blue commander from his imaginary superior were such as to compel him to make a series of marches along the south bank of the Merrimac River toward the sea in order to cover successively the bridges at Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport. During the first two days of the maneuver the Red commander acted with great caution, but became more aggressive as soon as he discovered the intent of the Blue commander, and advanced against the Blue force. The first two days there was cavalry contact only. The third day there was contact between cavalry and reconnoitering infantry. The fourth day, when the Blue force crossed the front of the Red, there was plenty of excitement but little fighting. That night the two forces camped within five miles of each other. The fifth day there was a running fight between the Blue rear guard and the Red advance guard, which lasted about six hours, extended over about eight miles and was made in a driving, cold, northeast rain. On the sixth day the Blues made a stand in the angle between the mouth of the Merrimac River and the sea, and were attacked by the Reds in full force. No decision was made, as the Blues were supposed to receive imaginary reinforcements from Maine during the fight. The artillery was given a separate camp for the first three days of the period, engaged in field exercises. The cavalry did excellent work from start to finish, and secured valuable information. The troop leading by all commanders was excellent, and aroused much favorable comment from the Regular Army umpires, and other observers competent to pass judgment. The successive withdrawals of the rear guard on the fifth day, and the attack, considering the condition of the weather, were especially worthy of commendation. The attack by the Red force on the final day was so good as also to deserve special mention. Altogether the maneuver revealed a state of efficiency in the Massachusetts Militia surpassing even the expectations of those best acquainted with those troops.

On Sunday, July 30, both commands were entrained at Newburyport, and returned to their home stations. This of itself was no small undertaking and involved a difficult problem in logistics. The movement was made as planned and scheduled in published orders, with only minor incidents to mar its perfection.

Throughout the maneuvers the troops were supplied as in war; two days' rations were carried on the wagons and replenished by rail from depots in the rear. During the maneuvers these depots were moved once. Fresh beef and bread were supplied daily from the rear. In one brigade motor trucks were used for transportation, and voluminous data on the operations of this kind of transportation were collected and will be made public eventually. The other brigade had wagon transportation, the property of the brigade. The report of the maneuvers will contain a comparison of the two means of transportation.

The maneuver problem was prepared by Capt. Mat-

thew E. Hanna, General Staff, U.S.A., who had charge of the service schools in the state during the winter. He was later assisted in the detailed preparations for the maneuver by Lieut. George C. Marshall, Inf., U.S.A., detailed for duty with the Massachusetts Militia.

During the maneuver Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, was the chief umpire, and Captain Hanna and Lieutenant Marshall were his assistants. The senior umpires with the Blue and Red forces, respectively, were Capt. John McA. Palmer, General Staff, U.S.A., and Capt. C. D. Rhodes, General Staff, U.S.A.

The state authorities are to be congratulated on having undertaken so ambitious a project. It required great courage on the part of some one to attempt anything so daring and out of the ordinary. On Gen. Gardner Pearson, the adjutant general of the state, the greatest burden of responsibility rested, and congratulations are due him for his energy and courage.

## AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Aero Club of America, Aug. 2, in New York city, it was finally decided that Lieut. Frank Purdy Lahm, U.S.A., John Berry and William F. Assman, of St. Louis, will comprise the team to represent the club in the balloon race for the Coupe Internationale des Aeronauts, which is to start at Kansas City Oct. 5. Among aeroplane records accepted on Aug. 2 was that of Lieut. T. de W. Milling for accurate landing. A pilot's license was granted to Miss Harriet Quimby, who is the first American woman to qualify as an air pilot. The gold medal of the club was awarded to Lieutenant Lahm in recognition of his victory in the first Gordon Bennett balloon race. The gold medal was not instituted when the owner won his race in 1906.

Lieutenant Conneau, of the French navy, winner of the Paris-London and the round-Britain races, was quoted in the New York Times of July 30 as predicting the elimination of the Dreadnoughts as sea fighters through the development of aeroplanes, but we looked in vain through his opinions for any specific details of how this elimination is to be brought about.

Tests of the use of aeroplanes against submarine boats were carried out at Cherbourg, France, on July 28. The problem of the airmen was to locate submerged boats from a height of about 2,400 feet meters over a radius of fifteen and a half miles, the submarines being about 150 feet under water. Aviators Aubrun and De Vetain located the boats and reported within half an hour. On Aug. 2 Aubrun made two flights outside the harbor, and in the first flight, at a height of 400 feet, within a few minutes located two boats that were a mile and a half apart. In the second flight the birdman flew to an altitude of 1,200 feet, when he was able to locate both the boats submerged to a depth of eighteen feet and going at full speed. He also demonstrated the possibility of locating a submarine from a height of 3,000 feet, while men aboard the submarine were unable to see the aeroplane when it was higher than 1,500 feet.

Sir Hiram Maxim has found another way of abolishing war. He believes that the aeroplane is the winged messenger that is to take the place of Noah's dove in bringing the olive leaf to bless the nations. By frightening the big men of the different countries who ordinarily would not be reached by the "horrors of war," Sir Hiram sees flying machines scaring all the rulers of the world into peace. In the Telegraph and Naval Chronicle of Portsmouth, England, he writes thus: "At the present time wars are decided on by a relatively small group of men, none of which has the least idea of placing himself in the fighting line. They are quite willing to send the common soldier to the front to become a target for the enemy, but as far as they themselves are concerned they keep their distance. However, when it becomes known that the palace of the emperor and the great public buildings will be liable to be attacked within a few hours of commencement of hostilities, will these gentlemen not hesitate? Will they not rather consider the matter from an American standpoint, and settle their quarrel by arbitration? Therefore let us hope that the most potent instrument of destruction ever invented will ultimately lead to universal peace and prevent war altogether, at least among the highly civilized nations."

## A PAMPHLET OF PATRIOTISM.

We know no address of recent days better fitted to set in the right light the errors of those who belittle our Army and Navy and denounce military preparations or better worth circulation throughout the length and breadth of the land as a pamphlet of patriotism than the Memorial Day address of Mr. Price Collier, at Fairhaven, Mass., on May 30 last. Mr. Collier is peculiarly qualified to speak intelligently of war and peace. After graduation at Harvard in 1882, he became a Unitarian minister, and in the Spanish-American War served as an ensign on the U.S.S. Prairie. For some years he was the European editor of the Forum. Few will challenge this analysis of American character as given in the address of Mr. Collier, which is printed in full in the July issue of the Navy:

"We Americans are a people of exaggerated hopes, and of fabulous wealth. We sometimes harness our hopes and our wealth together, and then expect to ride to a millennium of peace and prosperity behind them. We say to ourselves: 'Do we lack culture, then let us litter the land with libraries! Do we lack education, then here are millions to found a university in Chicago! Do we want heroes, then here are more millions to buy medals to be advertised for by heroes! Does the world need peace, then here are ten millions to manufacture doves of peace!' I am not of those who believe that education, culture, heroism or peace ever have been or ever can be bought with money. I can see libraries where volumes of B. P. Roe, of Marie Corelli, of Henty and of the Sweet Singer of Michigan are in active circulation, while the unturned pages of the lives of Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton, of Grant and Lee, and Sherman and Stonewall Jackson protest untouched upon the shelves. I can see universities and colleges that are sterile of scholarship and barren of literature. I can see heroes who would scorn to apply for a Carnegie medal. I can see peace shrinking from the sale of herself for gold!"

"I am no champion of the supine complacency which trusts to congresses, conferences or subsidies; or which

believes that because our well armed rivals preach peace, or because men cry 'Peace! Peace!' that there will be peace. \* \* \* I do not believe education, culture and heroism are to be coddled into life by warming them in a nest of dollars. It is a menace to the integrity of our manhood, to our democratic manners and morals, to lead them into such paths of dalliance. \* \* \* Do not believe that an education can be bought, that heroism can be subsidized, that peace comes without a struggle, and that there is safety without vigilance. The men who marched out of this state fifty years ago waited for no conference, no congress, no subsidy, and charged no breastworks because they were lined with Carnegie medals. I believe that it is just as necessary to-day as it was fifty years ago that every man should keep himself morally and physically fit to fight—and then do everything he can to prevent fighting. I am no believer in quarrels, no believer in the chip-on-the-shoulder attitude; but I am a believer in the prowess and the preparedness that warn war away."

## TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

The massed bands of the 3d Brigade, Texas Maneuver Division, gave a concert at maneuver division headquarters from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock July 24. Practically all the officers, both in camp and at the post, together with their families and hundreds of visitors from the city, heard the music.

Gen. J. W. Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, and his personal aid, Lieut. R. P. Palmer, are delighted with their observations of the practice firing of the various batteries of the 3d Field Artillery, witnessed by them at Leon Springs July 25. Much of the practice was indirect firing, the guns being placed in a ravine or some other depression, while the target is on the other side of the elevation.

The 11th U.S. Cavalry, under Col. James Parker, at Leon Springs July 25 drilled with the new six-troop, double rank formation. Each troop had two captains and four lieutenants and 100 troopers. The drill was both by troop and squadron.

Batteries D, E and F, of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery, entertained at San Antonio July 28 for Fort Myer, Va. The battalion marched out of the maneuver camp in the afternoon, the band playing appropriate music. The first train of twenty-one cars, with Battery D on board, was rolling out of the yards at 4:45 o'clock. Battery E was moving shortly after 5 o'clock and Battery F was on its way a half hour later. Major Charles P. Summerville was in command. In the movement there were ten officers and approximately 300 men.

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt succeeded Major Gen. William H. Carter in command of the Maneuver Brigade in Texas Aug. 3. General Carter left for Washington to resume his duties as Assistant Chief of Staff, to relieve Gen. Arthur Murray, who will take command of the Western Division, with headquarters at San Francisco.

## SURVIVORS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

We give here a list of officers now living who served in the Civil War with the rank of general officer; also the date of birth and the present residence. The graduates from the Military Academy are indicated by the date of graduation following the name in parentheses. Officers at present in the Army (retired) are indicated by the initials U.S.A. The rank is that held during the Civil War:

Major Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., Oct. 20, 1825, New York city; James Harrison Wilson, U.S.A. (1852), Sept. 2, 1837, Wilmington, Del.; Peter J. Osterhaus, U.S.A., Jan. 24, 1823, Duisburg-Rhine, Germany; Grenville M. Dodge, April 13, 1831, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Julius Stahel, Nov. 4, 1825, New York city.

Brig. Gens. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., Aug. 8, 1839, Governors Island, N.Y.; John R. Brooke, U.S.A., July 31, 1838, Shanghai, China; Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., March 2, 1824, Hyde Park, Mass.; B. H. Grierson, U.S.A., July 8, 1826, Jacksonville, Ill.; Martin D. Hardin, U.S.A. (1859), June 26, 1837, Chicago, Ill.; John P. Hawkins, U.S.A. (1852), Sept. 29, 1830, Indianapolis, Ind.; Galusha Pennypacker, U.S.A., June 1, 1843, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brig. Gens. Adelbert Ames (1861), Oct. 31, 1835, Lowell, Mass.; David McGreggor (1855), April 16, 1833, Reading, Pa.; Christopher C. Andrews, Oct. 27, 1829, St. Paul, Minn.; John Beatty, Sept. 16, 1828, Columbus, Ohio; Edward S. Bragg, Feb. 20, 1827, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Cyrus Bussey, Oct. 5, 1833, Washington, D.C.; John C. Caldwell, April 17, 1833, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joshua L. Chamberlain, Sept. 8, 1828, Brunswick, Me.; Augustus L. Chetlain, Dec. 16, 1824, Chicago, Ill.; Powell Clayton, Aug. 7, 1833, Eureka Springs, Ark.; Seldon Connor, Jan. 25, 1839, Augusta, Me.; Lewis A. Grant, Jan. 17, 1829, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edward Harland, June 29, 1832, Norwich, Conn.; Frank Stillman Nickerson, Aug. 27, 1826, Boston, Mass.; Charles J. Paine, Aug. 26, 1833, Weston, Mass.; Byron R. Pierce, Sept. 20, 1829, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William H. Seward, Jr., June 18, 1839, Auburn, N.Y.; Alexander Shaler, March 19, 1827, Ridgefield, N.J.; William Sooy Smith, July 22, 1830, Chicago.

## DECISION BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Act of Feb. 27, 1911, provides "That officers of the Corps of Engineers, when on duty under the Chief of Engineers, connected solely with the work of river and harbor improvement *may*, while so employed, be paid their pay and commutation of quarters from the appropriations for the work or works upon which they are employed. "Concurring with the J.A.G. of the Army the Comptroller decides that the word "*May*" italicized alone is mandatory "so that when an officer of the Engineer Corps is engaged solely on river and harbor work, he not only *may* but must be paid from the appropriation made for the work on which he is employed." It is required, however, that the officer should be employed wholly on river and harbor improvement.

There being a new construction of the Act of March 3, 1899, granting extra pay for Spanish War services, a new hearing was granted to the widow of Le Roy H. Shields, and she is allowed \$217.31 additional.

The Comptroller holds that 148 men who were absent from work at the New York Navy Yard on July 3, 1911, were entitled to pay for the holiday of July 4, as it is to be assumed that they were willing to work on that day. The contrary assumption is held in the case of

the 225 men who quit work without permission, and they are not allowed pay for the holiday.

#### DECISIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT J.A.G.

Major John A. Payne, U.S.A., when he was retired, Feb. 20, 1891, was advanced to captain, but without commission. April 5, 1909, he was promoted to major on the retired list, and granted a commission as major. He now asks that he be commissioned captain "nunc pro tunc," as the lawyers say, but Acting Judge Advocate General Porter advises that "the Act of May 6, 1910, was intended to require the issue of a commission to evidence a status in existence at the time of the issue of the commission, or to be brought into existence thereby, and not that it was intended also to require the issue of a commission to evidence a status which had at some time in the past been in existence, but which had, prior to the issue of any commission evidencing that status, ceased to exist."

It is held by the J.A.G. Office that the courts of the Philippines are not empowered to admit aliens to citizenship in the present status of the Philippine Islands.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, transferred his flag temporarily on July 29 at Provincetown, Mass., from the Connecticut to the Nebraska, in order that the Connecticut could proceed to the navy yard, New York, for repairs to her engines.

The program of instruction has been carried out regardless of weather conditions, and on July 28, during the worst gale experienced about Cape Cod this summer, the submarines Grayling, Bonita, Burroughs, Tarpion, Salmon, Snapper and Narwhal ran off to sea and then came into the harbor to make a theoretical attack on the battleships at anchor. It is claimed the submarines got close enough to have disabled and perhaps destroyed the Connecticut and the Delaware.

The conditions were all in favor of the submarines. There was a dense fog, which shut off the view of the battleships from each other. Rain poured down in sheets, and officers and men on board the ships were drenched.

Despite the utmost vigilance it is said the submarines could not be located by officers or men of the battleships until they were very close aboard. Two of them shot to the surface within a biscuit toss of the Connecticut and perhaps 800 yards from the Delaware. Others came within torpedo range of the Missouri, Mississippi, Idaho and Ohio, and the submarine officers say they could have at least badly damaged most of the battleships at anchor. The officers from the battleships who were on board the submarines went back on board their ships, convinced that in the submarines the U.S. Navy has, under such conditions as existed Friday, most destructive war machines.

The wind blew from the northeast at fifty miles an hour all day, and in the afternoon only the larger launches of the fleet were able to make trips between the ships and the beach.

During the gale the Second Division remained at anchor outside the harbor. Much of the time the sea was high during the torpedo practice of the Second Division, and the torpedoes did not behave well. One fired from the battleship South Carolina returned and struck her five times, finally smashing its head. The Washington arrived July 29 and the Maine on July 30.

Captain Gove, of the Delaware, has sanctioned the installation of an incinerating plant, constructed under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, to consume all the battleship's refuse and garbage. Lieutenant Commander Gherardi, when he was on board the Yankton, was able to trace the American fleet on its journey around the world and all the way across the Pacific by the numerous boxes, cans and other things thrown from the vessels. He decided an enemy could follow a fleet as he did, and he determined, when the opportunity appeared, to suggest an incinerator.

Rear Admirals Osterhaus, Howard, Ward, Staunton and Badger spent part of Sunday, July 30, ashore with friends. Some 3,000 men were granted shore leave, and Evansfield was crowded with baseball fans and players. In the little Catholic chapel at Provincetown a plea for more Catholic chaplains in the U.S. Navy was made by the Rev. Father Christopher, of Brighton, who, at the invitation of the rector, the Rev. Father Terra, officiated and preached. Father Christopher said there were about 6,000 Catholic men in the Navy and only one chaplain for them. He thought there should be a chaplain for every 1,000 men at least. If the Catholic men in the Service took interest and made proper demand he felt that those higher up would accede to their demand.

Interesting maneuvers, in which seven submarines and fourteen torpedo boats made a night attack on twelve battleships at anchor, took place July 31. Under the rules of this night's practice the rays of searchlights took the place of guns, and the submarines were not allowed to submerge, it being a surface test for them. To come within the shaft of the searchlight on a battleship was equivalent to receiving a shot from a 12-inch gun. It was clear night and favorable for the battleships. All lights on defenders and foes were doused or blanketed. Lookouts were aloft and all over the vessels, with eyes strained, and men were not permitted to speak aloud. The bay seemed alive with the shafts of searchlights. Submarines and destroyers moved cautiously, but most of them were picked up and put out of action. When an attacking boat was discovered a cheer arose from the deck of the battleship. The submarine that had worked a tandem attack with one detected managed to elude the searchlight rays and go close enough to send four 12-inch torpedoes theoretically crashing through the defender's side.

Fleet tactics were practiced on the morning of July 31, and firing at kites as targets with rifles and automatic guns took place also. Several box kites about five feet high were raised from the battleship New Hampshire to about 1,000 feet with 600 yards of wire. An automatic gun was trained on one of the kites and riddled it completely. Then a picked firing squad fired their rifles on another of the kites and they found no difficulty in hitting and riddling the wavering mark. At the height at which the kites were flown it was possible to take straight aim and fire. However, the target was not a large one at the height and distance it was flown and it had considerable movement to it, so that the results are considered highly satisfactory.

On Aug. 1 there were tactical exercises in the fore-

noon and exercise with the Torpedo Fleet in the evening.

The program of Aug. 2 included the firing of real torpedoes, minus the explosives, from battleships at each other while maneuvering. The torpedoes were equipped with "blind" heads, which collapse on collision, and the torpedo is uninjured.

Thirteen battleships participated, but the scores will not be made public.

The Washington anchored well out in the bay to serve as reference ship. The Nebraska made a turn around the Washington, followed by the Delaware, Michigan and Kansas.

The other nine vessels were instructed to slowly steam in an opposite direction. When the attacking vessels got parallel to the New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, Maine, Virginia and the Ohio and 3,500 yards away, the Nebraska selected a vessel in the passing column and fired a torpedo, and the Delaware, Michigan and Kansas did likewise. Each vessel was permitted to fire only one torpedo. Either the Nebraska or the Delaware struck the Missouri squarely amidships, and other battleships in the target column were also hit astern or in the bows or glancing blows, it is said.

After the flagship and her three following vessels had their practice four other ships left the column and fired torpedoes, while the first four joined the target line. When all had shot each vessel rounded up its projectiles. The torpedoes used have a maximum distance of 5,000 yards at which they are effective and can travel forty knots an hour if set for 2,500 yards. Their courses could be followed in many instances by the spouting water.

Tactical exercise and torpedo shooting for the week closed on Aug. 3, when the Nebraska, Delaware, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia and Ohio came into the harbor. The Vermont, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Mississippi and Iowa remained for the day for speed trials of the Barnstable and Sandwich shore.

As a part of the day's drill some of the submarines engaged in actual torpedo target practice. Two boats were placed 240 feet apart, and through this space the Snapper, one of the submarines, sent a torpedo on her first trial, scoring a bull's-eye. Her second barely missed. The Narwhal failed to score.

The Third and Fourth Divisions of the Atlantic Fleet were ordered to leave Aug. 4 for Rockport, and the Second Division for Salem. The submarines have been ordered to Gloucester for the week-end.

#### ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL TOGO.

Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, of Japan, arrived on the Cunarder Lusitania at New York Aug. 3 at 11:30 p.m., and as soon as the vessel dropped anchor below Quarantine the revenue cutter Seneca steamed alongside the liner to offer Admiral Togo a national welcome and to take him off the steamer and land him in New York city. On board the Seneca were Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, representing President Taft; Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., the representative of the Navy, and his aid, Lieut. A. B. Cook; Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck, N.G.N.Y., representing Governor Dix, and Gen. Nelson A. Henry, Surveyor of the Port; Mr. Hanihara, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, who came as representative of Ambassador Uchida; Commander Hiraga, Naval Attaché at the Japanese Embassy; Police Commissioner Waldo and Inspector Schmittherger. Following a few warm words of welcome on behalf of the nation, the delegation of Americans accompanied the distinguished Japanese in a tug to the revenue cutter Seneca, standing close by. The Admiral's response to his welcome was almost as brief as the welcome itself. "Happiness," he said in remarkably good English, is the realization of our anticipations, our hopes and desires. I am in America, and therefore I am happy." The Admiral smiled and shook hands with all who had come to greet him, and chatted with the party on his way from the Lusitania to the Seneca, and boarding the cutter gave his first interview. "I think the international arbitration treaties between the United States and England and the United States and France are a very good thing," he said. "Such a treaty would be good also for Japan." At half-past one o'clock a.m., Aug. 4, the Admiral was landed at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, and in an automobile was soon at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where he is to be entertained during his stay in New York. He called on Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall at half-past ten o'clock Aug. 4, and in the middle of the afternoon left for Washington, to be received by the President. While Admiral Togo is in the United States as the guest of the nation Third Assistant Secretary of State Chandler Hale, as a representative of the State Department, is to accompany him throughout his entire stay, and Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., is detailed for special service as naval aid. Much of the program for Admiral Togo's entertainment both in New York and in Washington has been left subject to his pleasure. The only two formal functions that have been planned for his return to New York are a luncheon to be given at the Hotel Astor on Aug. 14 jointly by the Japan Society and the board of international hospitality of the American Peace Society, and a dinner which members of the Japanese colony alone will tender to him at the Nippon Club on the evening of the 15th. Admiral Togo will be entertained at dinner by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., on Governors Island, N.Y., at noon on Aug. 16, and will leave New York for Boston and Canada, by way of Niagara Falls, on the 16th or 17th, taking the steamer for Japan at Vancouver. While in Washington on Aug. 5 the distinguished Japanese Admiral will call upon the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary Winthrop, of the Navy, acting in Secretary Stimson's place. After these calls are returned Admiral Togo will have his introduction to the President at 2:30 o'clock, and after a hurried tour of sightseeing he will dine with the President at eight o'clock. He will spend Sunday, Aug. 6, in a visit to Mount Vernon, making the trip on the U.S.S. Mayflower. Monday, Aug. 7, will be devoted to a visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, with dinner at the home of Secretary Knox in the evening. After a visit to the Washington Navy Yard on Tuesday, Aug. 8, the Admiral will leave the Capital on Wednesday, Aug. 9, for hurried visits to Baltimore and Philadelphia. He will arrive in New York at four o'clock on Friday, Aug. 11.

Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., commanding the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, on Aug. 3 reported to the Navy Department the arrival at Gibraltar of the Vulcan, bearing Midshipmen Clifford and Holmes, who were lost for several days in Norway.

#### WORK ON THE U.S.S. NEW YORK.

Acting Secretary of the Navy N. C. Twining, in a letter to Representative J. J. Fitzgerald, of New York, dated July 31, in reply to a request gives the following statement of the amount and class of work that is being contracted for outside of the New York Navy Yard for the U.S.S. New York:

Drawings and shaft template	\$1,210.00
Pumps, Blake	55,630.00
Forced draft blowers	30,800.00
Boilers, Babcock and Wilcox	258,000.00
Forgings, shafts, etc.	180,483.59
Forgings, miscellaneous	8,206.77
Steel castings	4,708.34
Blue prints	41.25
Steel billets	432.54
Anchors	5,008.80
Spruce piled, hickory hand spikes, yellow pine sheet piling and cut spikes	8,157.87
Steel castings, stem, stern and other large castings	40,320.00
Hull rivets	32,760.00
Structural steel	794,668.42
Spruce sticks	1,482.50
Spruce piles (1/2 C. & R. and 1/2 C. & M.)	2,587.50
Machine screws (est.)	130.48
Common steel flat bars (est.)	72.00
Pipe (bids not yet opened) (est.)	1,379.20
Chain iron bolts	10,797.34
Turret tracks, rollers and racks	44,000.00
Ranges and bake ovens	12,650.00
	\$1,474,106.60

The following material will be purchased for installation on this vessel: Steering gear, anchor gear, port crane winches, coal and ash handling gear, ventilating fans, turret turning motors, ammunition hoist motors, periscopes, trolley hoists, deck winches, laundry outfit, cage mast tubing, metal furniture, pumps.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Dr. Young, father of Ensign Robert S. Young, jr., U.S.N., who recently placed his son in a sanitarium, suffering from a complete nervous breakdown following his disappearance in New York, has been instructed by the Navy Department to have Ensign Young report to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard when he is physically able to do so.

Although the U.S. collier Neptune, built by the Maryland Steel and Shipbuilding Company, failed to meet the terms of the builders' contract on her 48-hour endurance full speed run, finished a few days since, at Norfolk, in all probability she will be accepted by the Navy Department. While the Neptune made more than the required fourteen knots on her standardization trials on the Rockland, Me., course, she made only 12.926 on the run from Portland, Me., July 28, to Norfolk, Va., July 30. By the terms of the contract, the Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject the ship at any price if she falls below thirteen knots. Anywhere above that speed, to fourteen knots, he may accept the ship at a reduced price. On the short speed tests the new ship made more than a knot over the specified fourteen, but on the longer tests the turbines failed to do what was expected of them. The Westinghouse Machine Company, of Pittsburgh, furnished the engines, which did not do what was guaranteed by their builders, it is said.

Some four hundred workmen are busy on the U.S.S. Florida at the navy yard, New York, preparing her for commission in September next. The work of putting on the casing of the starboard turbine of the North Dakota, it is expected, will be finished about Aug. 19.

Fire on the U.S.S. Georgia, in drydock at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 29, did some damage and slightly burned C. Frederick, a blacksmith. The blaze was caused by crude oil. The flame shot up a ventilating funnel and scorched the canvas covering of a launch, as well as paint on the walls in the shop. The blaze burned itself out in a few moments.

The U.S.S. Montana was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on July 26.

Lieut. William V. Tomb, U.S.N., of the Maryland, has been commended by the Navy Department for his heroic effort to rescue Seaman W. A. Yeager, who fell overboard and was drowned on July 21. With the aid of a bow line Lieutenant Tomb dived under the bilge of the ship in search of the drowning man while the regular diving apparatus was being prepared for use.

The U.S.S. Montana was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on July 26, 1911.

The U.S.S. Histris has been stricken from the Navy list from July 27, 1911.

For the heroic rescue of Pvt. W. R. Childs, U.S.M.C., Coxswain Bertie E. Karnes and Seaman A. A. Johnson, U.S.N., of the South Dakota, have received commendations and medals of honor from the Navy Department. On April 19 Private Childs was swept off the deck of the South Dakota by a coal bag swung from the collier Prometheus. He had gone down the second time when his rescuers reached him and was brought to deck in an insensible condition.

The U.S. Marine Band is in great demand. Since Representative Ollie James secured the band to play at the Blue Grass state fair at Lexington, Ky., several Senators from Northern states decided to follow his example and file a request for the famous band to play in their states. Seven Senators from states south of Mason and Dixon called at the White House to propose to the President a six weeks' tour for the band through Dixie, commencing Sept. 5. The President assured the Senators that their request was entirely pleasing to him, and he has accordingly written to Acting Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, who is ex-officio bandmaster, telling him that if it is agreeable to him he would like to see the tour arranged.

The Canadian cruiser Niobe, after being aground for six hours on the southeast shoal off Cape Sable, got off July 30, at 6:45 a.m., and despite a pierced starboard engine room and dense fog made her way to Shag Harbor under her own steam. The Niobe was convoyed in by a tug from Yarmouth, and arrived at Halifax July 30. The first news of the stranding of the cruiser was received at Halifax about one a.m. July 30. A wireless from Cape Sable said that Comdr. William B. Mac-Donald reported that the Niobe was in grave peril and required assistance, but at 6:45 a.m. he sent a second wireless that the cruiser was afloat, asking for a conveyance and stating that the vessel's pumps were keeping the water down. The United States revenue cutter Androscoggin was the first vessel to reach the cruiser, and stood by until she was entirely free of the rocks.

## WORK ON THE U.S.S. MAINE.

Work of clearing the mud out of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor and removing débris is progressing rapidly. The remains of men killed in the explosion when found are taken to Cabanas fortress and placed under military guard. When all the bodies are recovered formal exercises will be held, and their delivery on board the Leonidas will be marked by a salute from the Cabanas, Morro, La Punta and Santa Clara batteries. Captain Sigsbee's quarters and the berth deck below the Captain's cabin have been cleaned out by hydraulic streams. The ceiling, woodwork and such furniture as remains were covered by barnacles and oysters. The table from the wardroom mess is eaten apart. A skeleton found Aug. 1 has been identified as Asst. Engr. Darwin R. Merritt, U.S.N. The identification was made possible through pieces of uniform, buttons, a fountain pen, the top of a cap and the fact that there was no other officer in that part of the ship. The body was found just forward of the engine room hatch, on the berth deck. There were gold fillings in the teeth. Besides this three other bodies were found, making a total of twenty-two up to Aug. 3. The berth deck is now cleaned of mud, and in the staterooms were found clothes, jewelry, trinkets and souvenirs. These were taken out all water-soaked and badly deteriorated. Among them are Lieutenant Jenkins's revolver and double barrel shotgun, besides numerous service revolvers. The work of removing the highest part of the wreckage above the central superstructure began Aug. 3, the acetylene apparatus being used to burn through the steel beams to admit of their removal. By this method the débris is quickly burned through so that it can be removed from the hull, and it will be entirely cut away in a few days, greatly facilitating exploration of the hull. A watch, heavily plated with iron as the result of the galvanic action of the salt water, was found Aug. 3.

## THE SITUATION IN HAYTI.

The revolution in Hayti triumphed on Aug. 2, when the aged President, Antoine Simon, fled from the capital, Port au Prince, and took refuge on board the Haytian cruiser, 17 Decembre, formerly the yacht American. His wife, children and some followers fled with him. The capital was invested on all sides by the troops under General Firmin, one of the revolutionary leaders. The city itself was in the hands of a committee of safety, endeavoring to restrain disorder. As Simon was leaving the wharf a mob assailed his party. In an effort to protect Miss Simon, the President's chamberlain, Deputy Prin, was shot dead. Five other persons were killed and about the same number injured. After Nord Alexis was deposed Simon was elected president on Dec. 17, 1908, by the Haytian congress. Simon's request for a suspension of hostilities for three days, in which to secure the safety of the city, was denied by Firmin who, because of recent summary executions by Simon, ordered him to leave the city at once.

Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, announce that, owing to the general disorder there, the executive officer of the German cruiser Bremen landed forty-five sailors, armed with rifles and fifty rounds each, on Aug. 3, and detailed squads at the different German stores and houses and the legation. This action was caused by the representation of a German employee of the Caribbean Construction Company and the Chancellor of the German Legation, who reported to the Minister that rebels had attempted to enter the store of the German firm of Herrmann and Company. The situation is reported to be bordering on a state of anarchy. Comdr. J. W. Oman, U.S.N., in command of the Des Moines, reported that he had placed a guard on the American schooner which is affording asylum to President Simon. In addition to the Des Moines the United States has the Salem, Chester, Petrel and Peoria at the scene of disturbance, and Great Britain is represented by the Melpomene. As near as can be determined it would appear that about forty persons were killed on Aug. 2. Investigation shows that the monetary damage done was greater than at first supposed. The homes of most of the high officials of the Simon government were sacked. The Italian and Dominican merchants armed themselves and protected their shops from the lawless ones.

## OUR LACK OF NAVAL AUXILIARIES.

Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts, U.S.N., points out our helplessness from a naval standpoint in the matter of auxiliaries, in writing of our decadent merchant marine in the Scientific American of July 15. Of our ten foreign-going merchant vessels flying the American flag, only the four of the American Line have the benefit of mail subsidies under the law of 1891 and are available for naval auxiliaries. If we had a merchant marine adequate for drawing, say, one-fifth for immediate purposes, that would require a total merchant shipping of 855 vessels. We have four now available, and might be able to purchase 100 vessels of the smaller classes, as in the case of the Spanish War. In the event of such war the forty-nine colliers under foreign flags that supplied the fleet with coal during their voyage around the world would be unavailable by the mere operation of the laws of neutrality, and there would be a vacancy in their place which would strike our fleet with such force and such emphasis as would cause the American people to indulge in belated serious reflections. If troops had to be transported across the seas the need of suitable vessels for Army transports would be even more imperative than the naval auxiliaries. In 1905 the Army War College estimated that for an expedition of two divisions from either coast an aggregate of 228 vessels, available in fifteen days, on both coasts, would be required. If such a levy should call into immediate service one-fifth of our imaginary merchant marine that would indicate a merchant marine of 1,140 vessels to draw from. Adding the 1,140 vessels necessary to supply the Army needs to the 855 for Navy needs makes a total of 1,995 vessels of suitable size and speed which our merchant marine should contain. These figures might be reduced to a minimum of one-fifth, or 400 vessels, based on the assumption that the first expedition would be sufficient. Comparing this minimum with the four merchant vessels now available, plus the few transports belonging to the Army and the limited number of auxiliaries belonging to the Navy, we find ourselves poor indeed. As we contemplate such a pitiable condition we cannot but admire the foreign shipping interests, which control in the main practically all the commerce between this and foreign countries, both on land and sea, by rail and steamer, "this control being exerted by a gigantic trust, with headquarters in Germany, that kills competition." Even though there is a prospect of this trust being broken up under decisions of our Supreme Court, Mr. Roberts does not see ahead the

revival of our merchant marine. Unless our Government plant the seed with new legislation, and cherish and protect the plant with favorable laws, the foreign grip upon shipping will not be shaken. Opponents of ship subsidies may take exceptions to the assertion of Mr. Roberts that subsidies are the instrumentality through which existing merchant marines have been created and maintained, and that subsidies and merchant marines are inseparable companions. These opponents say that the growth of British and German shipping has not been due to government subsidies, except to a small extent. The theory of using discriminative duties to uphold the merchant marine he dismisses because of its difficulty, due to the fact that the levying of such duties would have to be preceded by the abrogation of about thirty treaties with foreign nations, and this abrogation might invite retaliation and cause needless friction. The naval essayist quotes a Japanese paper as saying that if Japan had not had the great steamship line, the Nippon Yusen Kisha, she would have been compelled in 1904 to submit to Russian dictation, and to see Manchuria and Korea pass under Russian sway.

## EXPLOSIVES IN AERIAL WAR.

In enumerating the possibilities in the use of explosives in aerial warfare before the Royal United Service Institution of Great Britain recently Mr. Walter F. Reid, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, suggested the possibly profitable use in war to-day of the old hot-air type of balloons, like those used by the Austrians at the siege of Venice in 1849. These balloons carried explosives weighing about thirty-three pounds, with no human passenger in the balloon. The charge of explosive was dropped by means of a time fuse, the distance and the velocity of the wind being taken into account. Some of the charges were effective, one bursting in the Square of St. Mark. However, the balloons, driven by unexpected air currents, discharged their missiles upon the Austrians, and their use consequently was abandoned. Such balloons are cheap and portable, and with the aid of liquid fuel could be made much more efficient to-day. With a map and two observers connected by telephone the position of the balloon could be determined with a fair degree of accuracy, and a fuse, detonated by Hertzian waves, would enable the charge to be dropped within a comparatively small area. The advantage of such free balloons would be the impossibility of defense against them, and being hit with a projectile would only mean the earlier exploding of the charge. In carrying of explosives in a dirigible to-day there must always be the danger of explosion due to the balloon's generation of electricity and the throwing off of sparks. In the dropping of explosives from aeroplane or dirigible the operators must always have in mind that the lives of non-combatants must be spared, and aeronauts wilfully sacrificing them would have a short shrift if caught. The moral effect of balloons is good only as long as it lasts, as the French found in operations in Morocco. They brought a captive balloon for observations, and the Arabs, when they saw it, simply ran away. They said, "If Allah allows these infidels to pitch their tents in the sky it is no good fighting against them." Soon they came to understand the balloon, and then they kept watch for it to ascertain the position of the French forces, which thereupon gave up ballooning.

The development of flying should result in the early doing away by the Government with the massing of explosives in magazines. They should be subdivided, and each quantity should be isolated from its neighbors. In connection with the possible injury to dockyards from sky charges it will be remembered that the Japanese, on entering Port Arthur, expressed surprise at the small amount of damage done by their heavy shells, which had rained vertically from the heights around the harbor upon the Russian warships for weeks. Also the penetrative power of a shell is much greater than that of a charge of explosive. Aeroplanes as now developed show that in a conflict with dirigibles for control of the air the planes, by rapidity of maneuvering, would have the balloons at their mercy. However, the mere piercing of a balloon will not mean its immediate collapse. Col. F. C. Trollope told of a balloon being hit in the Boer war. A shrapnel shell, fired at a range of about 600 yards, burst in front of it and made sixty-eight holes; but the balloon took twenty minutes to come down. In the discussion following the address Capt. J. Burke, of the Royal Irish Regiment, suggested that the detonating of a shell might cause such a disturbance in the air as to upset the airmen, and Mr. Reid was of the opinion that the detonation of a mass of explosive even on the ground would create such a turbulent mass of air moving upward that an aeroplane might be upset. So rapidly are experiments being made that before long it may be possible to have an aeroplane flying through the air without any occupant, and then tests with shells and explosives can be made *ad lib.* Captain Cody, the aviator, who was present when the suggestion of such upsetting was made, promptly said that if 100 pounds of gun-cotton were exploded on the ground he would be very glad to fly over it, the view of a practical flier against that of a theorist.

What is the age limit of battleships? is the question Sir William H. White, K.C.B., former Chief Constructor of the British navy, seeks to answer in the July Nineteenth Century and After. He says it is absurd to assume that only Dreadnoughts ought to be counted in estimates of relative naval strength or that pre-Dreadnoughts must and will disappear from the effective lists of war fleets within the next five years. The German Navy Law, he says, does not contemplate the wholesale scrapping of pre-Dreadnoughts. On the contrary, it looks to the inclusion of a large number of "capital" ships of these types in the establishment of the fifty-eight "capital" ships which is the standard of strength at present adopted for 1920. The official age limit of "capital" ships was fixed in 1900 at twenty-five years for battleships and twenty years for cruisers; in 1908 it was reduced to twenty years for all "capital" ships. That period is reckoned from the beginning of the financial year in which the first instalment for the cost of the ship was provided. Taking the German basis for comparison, Sir William finds that in April, 1915, the effective pre-Dreadnoughts would be divided thus: Great Britain, 65; Germany, 29; Austria, 11; Italy, 15. Thus the Triple Alliance would be in a minority of ten ships and a quarter of a million tons. Another fact he mentions is that the construction of about two-thirds of these British pre-Dreadnoughts—including twenty-seven powerful armored cruisers—has fallen within the

present century, and he deems it "obviously absurd to treat such ships as obsolete or requiring replacement at an early date because later types have been devised." This distinguished British naval expert urges a more general interchange of information among nations as to dates of laying down warships, etc., and he hopes to see the day when such information will be freely exchanged. His experience of both systems has convinced him that the policy of professed secrecy is provocative and practically useless. In the matter of foreign stations, Sir William finds the conditions not altogether satisfactory, and he can hardly conceive that present conditions can be allowed to continue permanently on the theory that all important operations of war are in future to be carried out in European waters. This subject should receive further consideration, he says, especially in view of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal.

Two items in the report of the operations of the U.S. Life Saving Service in 1910 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, attract special attention—the number of vessels appearing in the tabulation of casualties and the preponderance therein of gasoline motor boats. The operations covered the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific and Lake coasts. The total number of vessels totally lost was seventy-four, of which sixty-five were American. The lives lost were fifty-three. The value of the vessels lost amounted to more than seven million dollars, the cargoes to more than three millions, while the value of the property saved was more than ten millions. Fifty vessels were lost on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, fifteen on the Lake, and nine on the Pacific coast. Among the awards of thirty-five medals for heroism in the rescuing of drowning persons in the year 1910 were those given to Capt. Frank M. Rumbold and Capt. Lanier Cravens, U.S.A., 2d Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina, U.S.R.C.S., 3d Lieut. P. H. Harrison, U.S.R.C.S., and Lieut. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney, U.S.N. Enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps also figure among the recipients of such medals. The fury of a Galveston hurricane may be judged from the description in the report of the unsuccessful efforts of a life saving crew to rescue a party of seven persons marooned on a fishing pier.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy. Bækken Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy table elsewhere in this issue:

Hector, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1. Supply, sailed from Guam, M.I., for Manila, P.I., Aug. 2. Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, arrived at Gibraltar Aug. 2. Chester, arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, Aug. 2. Brutus, sailed from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for Halifax Roads, Va., Aug. 2. Vulcan, arrived at Gibraltar Aug. 3. Patrician, sailed from Norfolk for Newport, R.I., Aug. 3. Marietta, sailed from Port Limon, C.R., for Bluefields, Nicaragua, Aug. 3. Mayrant, sailed from Delaware Breakwater for Newport, R.I., Aug. 3. Marietta, sailed from Delaware Breakwater for Newport, R.I., Aug. 3. Wolverine, sailed from Cleveland, Ohio, for Toledo Aug. 3. Dixie and Smith, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard Aug. 3. Wolverine, arrived Toledo, Ohio, July 3. Pompey, arrived Shanghai, China, Aug. 3. Montgomery, arrived Boston Aug. 3. Dolphin, arrived at New York yard Aug. 3.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 1, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin to be a captain from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy. Lieut. Comdr. Harley H. Christy to be a commander from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy. Lieut. Comdr. Jay H. Sypher to be a commander from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy. Lieut. (J.G.) William A. Glassford, Jr., to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy. Surg. Manley F. Gates to be a medical inspector from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy. Asst. Surg. William Chamberlain to be a passed assistant surgeon from March 19, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon. Asst. Surg. Lee W. McGuire to be a passed assistant surgeon from April 11, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

The following assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy from July 28, 1911, upon the completion of eight years' service as assistant naval constructors: Ross P. Schlabach and George S. Radford.

Nominations received by the Senate July 31, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns (subject to the examination): August C. Wilhalm, Hugh Allen, Russell Willson, Milo F. Draesel, Pierre L. Wilso, Stephen Doherty, Garrett K. Davis, Claude B. Mayo and Herndon B. Kelly.

Ensign James J. Manning to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from July 30, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as an ensign (subject to the examination).

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) from Sept. 13, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns (subject to the examination): Gardner L. Caskey, John A. Rhodes, Charles A. Read, George H. Bowdrey, Robert A. Theobald, Richard Hill, Fletcher C. Starr, William L. Beck, Alfred L. Schuyler, Alfred W. Brown Jr., Frank Russell, Guy E. Baker, John C. Monroe, William F. Newton, David A. Scott, Willard W. Bradley, Jr., Miller A. Libbey, Raymond A. Spurman, Calvin P. Park, Earle Johnson, Harry K. Howlett, Felix X. Gyax, Guy E. Davis, Weyman P. Nixon, John W. Cumming, Charles R. Clark, Roy Le C. Stover, Chester H. J. Keppeler, Charles A. Dunn, John W. Lewis, Frederick W. Milner, Charles G. Davy, Horace T. Dyer, Charles C. Gill, Rufus W. Mathewson, Augustin T. Beauregard, Damon E. Cummings, Russell S. Crenshaw, Warren G. Child, Herbert S. Babbitt, William H. Lee, Bryson Bruce, William P. Williamson, Randall Jacobs, Vaughn V. Woodward, Richard S. Edwards, Robert T. S. Lowell, Clyde R. Robinson, Richard T. Keiran, Ralph C. Needham, James B. Howell, Willis W. Lawrence, Charles C. Slayton, Irving H. Mayfield, John H. Hoover, Louis H. Maxfield, Raymond F. Frellsen, William H. Walsh, Alfred W. Atkins, Philip H. Hammond, Cland A. Jones, Harry Campbell, George W. Kenyon, Allan S. Farquhar, Lucien F. Kimball, Harvey W. McCormack, Harold M. Bemis, Ernest D. McWhorter, John M. Schelling and Bert B. Taylor.

Assistant Surgeons to be Passed Assistant Surgeons.

George W. Shepard from Oct. 25, 1910 (subject to examination), upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

Ernest W. Brown and Alfred J. Toulon from Nov. 29, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons (subject to the examination).

James T. Duhig from Dec. 20, 1910, upon completion of three years' service plus service of one year during suspen-

sion from promotion after failure at examination as an assistant surgeon (subject to the examination).

Charles F. Sterne from March 19, 1911, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon (subject to examination).

Sankey Bacon and Kent C. Melhorn from April 11, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons (subject to the examination).

Harry H. Lane from May 5, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon (subject to the examination).

David G. Allen and Chandler W. Smith from June 15, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons (subject to the examination).

Micahel Boland from July 12, 1911, upon completion of three years' service plus service of one year during suspension from promotion after failure at examination, as an assistant surgeon (subject to the examination).

Joseph R. Phelps, George B. Crow and Alfred L. Clifton from July 15, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons (subject to the examination).

Harry W. B. Turner from July 30, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon (subject to the examination).

Reginald B. Henry and Harry A. Giltner from Sept. 10, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons (subject to the examination).

Lucius W. Johnson from Sept. 17, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon (subject to the examination).

John B. Pollard, Arthur H. Dodge, George F. Cottle and William L. Mann, Jr., from Oct. 3, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons (subject to the examination).

Roy Cuthbertson, George B. Whitmore, John A. B. Sinclair and Donald H. Noble to be passed assistant surgeons from Oct. 12, 1911, upon completion of three years' service as assistant surgeons (subject to the examination).

Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall to be a naval constructor from July 28, 1911, upon completion of eight years' service as an assistant naval constructor (subject to the examination).

Asst. Naval Constr. James L. Ackerson, Donald R. Bates and Richard D. Greenwood to be naval constructors from Dec. 1, 1911, upon completion of eight years' service as assistant naval constructors (subject to the examination).

Btsn. Frank Bresnan to be a chief boatswain from July 30, 1909, upon completion of six years' service as a boatswain (subject to the examination).

Btsn. Henry H. Richards to be a chief boatswain from May 16, 1910, upon completion of six years' service as a boatswain (subject to the examination).

Mach. John L. Ballinger to be a chief machinist from Dec. 20, 1909, upon completion of six years' service as a machinist (subject to the examination).

Mach. James H. McDonough to be a chief machinist from Dec. 29, 1910, upon completion of six years' service as a machinist (subject to the examination).

Mach. George W. Byrne, Henry Lobitz and Frank R. Blanton to be chief machinists from Jan. 1, 1911, upon completion of six years' service as machinists (subject to the examination).

Carp. Francis X. Maher to be a chief carpenter from March 7, 1911, upon completion of six years' service as a carpenter (subject to the examination).

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 28.—Capt. A. L. Key commissioned a captain from July 1, 1911.

Comdr. M. M. Taylor commissioned a commander from March 4, 1911.

Comdr. M. E. Reed commissioned commander from June 14, 1911.

Comdr. C. A. Brand to duty command Glacier.

Lient. Comdr. R. E. Pope and W. G. Mitchell commissioned lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1911.

Lient. W. L. Calhoun commissioned a lieutenant from July 1, 1911.

Lieuts. L. W. Townsend and G. A. Beall, Jr., commissioned lieutenants from March 4, 1911.

Lient. L. Cox to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lient. R. A. Abernathy to duty San Francisco as executive and navigator.

Lient. E. Durr detached duty Independence; to duty on Asiatic station.

Lient. (J.G.) M. E. Manly commissioned a lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 13, 1911.

Ensings E. L. Ellington and W. L. Lind commissioned ensigns from June 5, 1911.

Med. Insp. F. S. Nash orders of July 27, 1911, revoked.

Paymr. C. G. Mayo commissioned a paymaster from Jan. 2, 1911.

Chief Mach. E. Evans to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 29.—Capt. H. A. Field commissioned a captain from July 1, 1911.

Comdr. H. H. Hough commissioned a commander from May 19, 1911.

Comdr. C. Davis commissioned a commander from Jan. 9, 1911.

Lient. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lient. Comdr. W. G. Roper commissioned a lieutenant commander from Jan. 14, 1911.

Lient. Comdr. A. Bronson, Jr., to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lient. L. McSheehy commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1911.

Lieuts. L. Noyes and W. B. Decker commissioned lieutenants from July 1, 1911.

Lieuts. J. O. Richardson and J. O. Fisher orders of July 26, 1911, revoked.

Lient. (J.G.) W. F. Jacobs commissioned a lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 13, 1911.

Lient. (J.G.) F. M. Robinson to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Surg. L. W. Bishop commissioned a surgeon from Aug. 24, 1910.

Surg. H. F. Strine commissioned a surgeon from June 2, 1911.

Surg. M. S. Elliott detached duty Naval Medical School; to duty connection Utah, and duty on board when placed in commission.

P.A. Surg. L. M. Schmidt commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Dec. 28, 1910.

P.A. Surg. E. P. Huff commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from July 12, 1910.

P.A. Surg. R. W. McDowell commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from May 18, 1911.

P.A. Surgs. L. C. Whiteside and G. C. Thomas commissioned passed assistant surgeons from June 15, 1911.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Brown to duty Quincy, Mass., connection submarines.

Gun. H. McEvoy detached duty Hancock; to duty California.

Gun. J. T. Clausey detached duty California; to home and wait orders.

JULY 31.—Capts. J. L. Jayne, W. L. Howard, R. B. Higgins, J. C. Leonard and C. W. Dyson commissioned captains from July 1, 1911.

Lient. Comdr. U. S. Macy commissioned a lieutenant commander from Nov. 7, 1910.

Lient. Comdr. P. B. Dungan commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 4, 1911.

Lient. Comdr. Y. S. Stirling, Jr., detached duty command 8th Torpedo Division, U.S. Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, and Faulding to home and wait orders.

Lient. L. N. McNair commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 14, 1911.

Lient. H. M. Jensen commissioned a lieutenant from March 4, 1911.

Lient. W. G. Diman detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to duty New Jersey as senior engineer officer.

Lieuts. (J.G.) G. S. Bryan, F. J. Fletcher, J. R. Morrison and R. W. Cabaniss commissioned lieutenants (J.G.) from Feb. 13, 1911.

Surg. J. P. Traynor commissioned a surgeon from July 11, 1911.

P.A. Surg. J. E. Gill detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio; to duty Wabash.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Parham commissioned an assistant surgeon from July 7, 1911.

Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse to duty South Carolina.

Paymr. C. R. O'Leary detached duty South Carolina and wait orders.

Chief Carp. J. I. Haley detached duty Delaware, and will continue treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk G. A. Griffin appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

AUG. 1.—Lieut. F. D. McMillan detached duty South Carolina; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lient. S. H. R. Doyle detached duty as assistant to the inspector of engineering material, Central Pennsylvania and Western New York District; to duty command Paulding.

Ensigr. A. T. Bidwell detached duty Des Moines; to duty Minnesota.

Mdan. F. G. Marsh detached duty Ohio; to duty California.

Asst. Surg. G. W. Shepard to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chief Mach. D. Mullan detached duty California and will continue treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

AUG. 2.—Rear Admiral C. E. Fox, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 2, 1911.

Comdr. C. B. Price detached duty Tennessee; to duty Kansas as executive officer.

Lient. Comdr. N. E. Irwin detached duty Kansas; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., as aid to commandant.

Asst. Surg. D. H. Noble detached duty Villalobos; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. P. A. Clarke to duty Paducah.

Asst. Paymr. S. E. Dickinson detached duty Paducah; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. W. H. Van Buren detached duty Nashville; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. R. W. Clark detached duty North Dakota; to duty Nashville.

Asst. Civil Engrs. D. G. Copeland and G. A. Duncan to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for instruction.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmarlin orders of July 27, 1911, revoked.

Chief Gun. S. Chiles detached duty naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N.J.; to duty naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

Chief Mach. J. Quill, retired, detached duty as inspector of coal, Baltimore, Md.; to home.

Chief Mach. A. Cottrell to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Mach. B. F. Beers to duty as inspector of coal, Baltimore, Md.

AUG. 3.—Lieut. C. C. Moses detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to duty on Asiatic Station.

Lient. (J.G.) A. G. Geron, Jr., detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey.

Lient. (J.G.) W. A. Hall detached duty Vermont; to duty Walke.

Lient. (J.G.) E. A. Wolleson detached duty Tennessee; to duty connection fitting out San Francisco, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign J. H. Klein, Jr., detached duty Roe, and will continue treatment naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Ensign R. E. Thornton detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey.

Ensign C. R. Robinson detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey.

Ensign W. C. Bartlett detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey.

Ensign L. Jordan, Jr., detached duty Paducah; to duty Maine.

Ensign J. A. Nelson detached duty Paducah; to duty Maine.

Ensign L. F. Kimball detached duty South Carolina; to duty Wheeling.

Mdan. G. N. Reeves, Jr., detached duty South Carolina; to duty Paducah.

Mdan. W. N. Richardson, Jr., detached duty South Carolina; to duty Paducah.

Mdan. H. S. Burdick detached duty New Jersey; to duty Monaghan.

Mdan. L. E. Lindsay detached duty Delaware; to duty Roe.

Mdan. A. Barney detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Perkins.

Mdan. P. T. Wright detached duty Tacoma; to duty Franklin, connection fitting out San Francisco, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Mdan. L. G. Dunn detached duty Tacoma; to duty Franklin, connection fitting out San Francisco, and duty on board when commissioned.

Mdan. D. B. Hawley to duty South Dakota.

Mdan. J. H. Magruder to duty North Dakota.

Mdan. W. S. Davidson to duty Vermont.

Mdan. H. W. Stark to duty Mississippi.

Mdan. J. K. Ester to duty Colorado.

Mdan. H. F. Kingman to duty West Virginia.

Mdan. O. O. Hagen to duty West Virginia.

Mdan. W. E. Boughman to duty Maryland.

Surg. R. E. Ledbetter detached duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; to duty naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Surg. H. A. Duncy detached duty naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty connection fitting out Florida, and duty on board when placed in commission.

P.A. Surg. G. C. Rhodes detached duty naval hospital, Port Royal, S.C.; to duty South Carolina.

P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, Cal.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached duty naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. E. L. Jones detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Dallas, Texas; to duty on Asiatic Station.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Brown detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, Cal., and granted leave one month.

Asst. Surg. S. Bacon detached duty Wheeling; to duty in command of the naval hospital, Port Royal, S.C.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Riddick detached duty South Carolina; to duty Wheeling.

Asst. Surg. M. Boland detached duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Dallas, Texas.

Asst. Surg. C. E. Sanborn to duty Marine Recruiting Station, Denver, Colo.

Pay Insp. H. E. Biscoe detached duty as fleet paymaster, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Pay Insp. E. W. Bonnaffon detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty as fleet paymaster, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Btsn. P. H. Bierce detached duty Lancaster; to duty connection fitting out San Francisco, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Gun. H. E. Stevens detached duty Tacoma; to duty connection fitting out San Francisco, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Mach. H. Lobitz to duty connection fitting out San Francisco and duty on board when placed in commission.

Chief Carp. J. W. Burham detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty connection fitting out San Francisco, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Paymr. Clerk A. M. Jones appointment as a paymaster's Navy revoked.

Paymr. Clerk A. E. Mitchell appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 27.—Col. Lincoln Karmany detached Philippines about Oct. 1, to U.S.

Major M. J. Shaw one month's leave.

Capt. J. C. Beaumont detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. P. E. Chamberlin detached recruiting duty New York; one month's leave.

Capt. George Van Orden detached Naval War College to Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth.

JULY 28.—Capt. H. C. Snyder sick leave revoked; to recruiting duty, New York.

Second Lieut. A. J. White one month's leave.

JULY 29.—First Lieut. F. A. Barker fifteen days' leave.

JULY 31.—Capt. Bennett Puryear, Jr., A.Q.M., one month's leave.

AUG. 1.—Capt. B. W. Sibley two months' leave.

Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant commissioned a second lieutenant from July 6, 1911, and ordered to report for assignment to duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 28.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. A. E. Lukens granted forty-four days' leave, commencing Aug. 7.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman ordered to the Mohawk upon the expiration of present leave.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. R. S. Oberly granted forty days' leave, commencing Aug. 22.

JULY 31.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss granted twenty-three days' leave, commencing about Aug. 15.

AUG. 1.—A retiring board, directed to convene at Custom House, New York, N.Y., for the examination of 1st Lieut. of

Engrs. C. W. Zastrow, U.S.R.C.S. Detail for the board: Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker, U.S.R.C.S.; Capt. S. M. U.S.R.C.S.; Surg. H. W. Spear, U.S.R.C.S.; Surg. E. A. Sweet, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S.; P.A. Surg. E. L. Austin, U.S.R.C.S., detailed as recorder of the board.

First Lieut. C. W. Zastrow ordered to report to the president of the board convened for his examination at 10 a.m., Aug. 10, 1911.

AUG. 2.—Third Lieut. E. A. Coffin ordered to the Acushnet for temporary duty.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden ordered to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter ordered to New York, N.Y., on official business.

Capt. B. L. Reed preparatory orders to duty as assistant inspector, Life Saving Service.

Capt. J. L. Sill preparatory orders to command the McCulloch.

AUG. 3.—Constr. W. C. Bessellievre ordered to Charleston, S.C., on official business.

Constr. J. W. Walton ordered to Charleston, S.C., on official business.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. J. Ker ordered to the Winona for temporary duty.

Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen granted thirty days' extension of leave.

A board of inquiry, directed to convene on Aug. 7, 1911, on board the Windom at Charleston, S.C., to investigate certain matters relative to



who has been touring the coast by automobile with the Thomas W. Lawson party, will arrive to-day for a visit with her relatives, Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes entertained at a large dinner party on board the Princeton this evening. Lieutenant Nutting returned last week from San Diego, Cal., and is now on duty at the barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Nutting have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn. Mrs. Cottman, wife of Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, and Mrs. Robertson, wife of Capt. A. H. Robertson, assisted in receiving at the Army and Navy ball given by the Golden Potlatch Committee at Seattle Friday evening.

Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Miller, of Berkeley, Cal., who are spending the summer with their daughter, Mrs. George Brown, Jr., were honor guests at a dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman Wednesday evening. The list of guests included Paymar and Mrs. George Brown, Jr., Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Pond, of the Pennsylvania, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Hayes, of the Princeton, Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting and Mrs. Klink. Mrs. Irving Bush, of Redondo, Cal., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw.

The cruisers West Virginia and Colorado, with the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, spent last week in Seattle to be present during the week of the Golden Potlatch. During the time the little vessels made standardization tests over the trial course of Vashon Island, and Monday last returned to the yard, from whence they have made runs to different cities on the Sound. The vessels will all leave Aug. 8 for Astoria, Ore., to be present at the regatta, with the exception of the Goldborough, which will avail a new shaft from the Bethlehem steel works, which will necessitate a two months' stay at the yard; the Farragut will also undergo repairs requiring a stay until about Aug. 15. The battleship Oregon, cruisers St. Louis, Milwaukee and Galveston will go into commission in first reserve within the coming week.

The gunboat Princeton, with Capt. C. H. Hayes in command, will leave the yard Aug. 1, for Samoa, to relieve the gunboat Annapolis, and all the officers, with the exception of Paymar Atkinson and Dr. Green, will return on the Annopolis. These two officers will relieve the officers of their rank at that station.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Aug. 1, 1911.

One of the most enjoyable functions of the summer season was given at the gymnasium last Friday evening, the hall being attractively decorated with flags and bunting. The band from Fort Hamilton gave music through the whole evening and while many danced, others played bridge. A light supper was served about 11 o'clock. The many guests included Col. and Mrs. White, Colonels Birnie and Babbitt, Major Sayre, Mrs. and Miss Sayre, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Richardson, Misses Hamilton and Eltinge, of New York; Miss Whitner and Mrs. Stephan, of New Jersey; Misses Charles and Moore, of New York; Mesdames Rand and Mason, Mrs. Charles Schwartz, of Philadelphia; Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Miss Seiby, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Wagenhals, of Monmouth Beach; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hill, of Asbury Park; Captain Trotter, Major Wheeler Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Lieutenant Goodier, Murray, Gray, Baker, Miles, Pillens, Burns, McIntosh, Rutherford and Dr. and Mrs. French.

The Misses Thornton, who are visiting Capt. and Mrs. DeSombre, were honor guests at one of the prettiest dinners of the fortnight, when Capt. and Mrs. Greig entertained on Friday, July 28. The ladies of the post were guests at an informal bridge party last Tuesday afternoon, over which Mrs. Mason presided at her home. Four tables were arranged for the game, and refreshments were served. Two handsome plates were won by Mrs. Radford.

Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Radford, as their guests for the week-end Major and Mrs. Sayre and Miss Sayre, of Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Rand and her house guest, Mrs. Schwartz, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end at the Ocean Hotel, Asbury Park. Captain Pelot leaves on Friday for Washington to enter the Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. Pelot and child will accompany him and remain in the city during the time the Captain is under treatment.

A delightful bridge luncheon was given to-day at the beautiful home on the Ocean Beach at Monmouth by Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals for the ladies of Fort Hancock. The distance was covered by carriage, rail and auto, making a pleasant variety. Among the ladies competing for two pretty prizes were Mesdames Pelot, Moody, Donavin, DeSombre, Headley, Mason, Feister, Greig, French, Rand, Miss Selby, of San Francisco; Miss Thornton, of Dallas; Mrs. Smith, of New York, and Miss Weddell, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Feister is entertaining her mother, Miss Alice Weddell, of New Orleans, this month. Captain and Mrs. Headley have as their guest Mrs. Shaw, of Boston. Light, and Mrs. R. S. Parrott leave in a few days for Fort Sill, where Lieutenant Parrott will report for duty at the School of Fire. Capt. and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith are receiving congratulations of their friends, being the happy parents of a fine boy, born Monday, July 24.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1, 1911.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller returned Friday from the marine camp near Williamsburg, Va. Mrs. Harry Maynard, Park View, Portsmouth, is the guest of her son, Lieut. John Maynard, U.S.A., Fort Greble. Mr. Otto Heisenbuttel, secretary Naval Y.M.C.A., and Mrs. Heisenbuttel left Friday for Lake George, and the Y.M.C.A. Conference held this month at Silver Bay; thence to Vermont for the remainder of the summer. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth entertained at a charming yachting party Monday on the Eclipse to witness the Hampton Roads and Baltimore Yacht Club races.

Comdr. and Mrs. William H. C. Bullard, who are living in Norfolk, left last week, accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mrs. McIntosh and Mr. Charles McIntosh, to attend the marriage of Midshipman Birne Saunders Bullard and Miss Marjorie Williar in Baltimore. Mrs. L. W. T. Waller left Thursday for a short trip to Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. Albert Winterhalter are occupying apartments in their Norfolk home, the Lynnhaven Hotel.

Ensign Solomon Endel, formerly attached to the U.S.S. Louisiana, left Sunday for Provincetown to join the Culgoa. Lieut. B. L. Smith, who has been ordered to the marine barracks, Philadelphia, left the Louisiana last week for a short leave in Richmond, Va. Midns. B. R. Coleman, U.S.S. Louisiana, has been on a short leave to Washington. Lieutenant Hoyt, U.S.M.C., has reported for duty on the Louisiana, relieving Lieutenant Smith. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher are en route from San Francisco to this yard. Surg. A. R. Alfred has arrived at the yard, relieving Med. Insp. J. G. Field.

Mr. Tench Tilghman left Friday to join Mrs. Tilghman at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Mr. Louis Haskell, Diplomatic Corps, and Mrs. Haskell, guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker, have left to spend August in the North Carolina mountains.

The body of Chief Btsn. Mate P. L. Schloo, U.S. monitor Tallahassee, has not been recovered. He was bathing off Parkers' Fisheries, near Ocean View, Saturday evening and suddenly disappeared. He leaves a wife and three children living in Portsmouth, Va.

Beyond receiving telegrams from Representative Holland, Senators Martin and Swanson saying they will endeavor to induce the Navy Department to revoke the order detaching Col. Littleton W. T. Waller from command of the marine barracks, which would be a great loss, not only to the station, but to Norfolk and Portsmouth, where he has actively identified himself with all vital interests, Secretary Van Patten of the Portsmouth Business Men's Association, has heard nothing further, and it is feared he will have to go.

Miss Lulie Johnston had returned to her home, Freemason street, after a visit to Admiral and Mrs. Taussig, Bay Head, N.J. Miss Elsie Stabler has returned to Washington, after a

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visit to Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Westover avenue.

The training ship of the New York City Nautical School, a three-masted barkentine with low power engines and iron hull, formerly the gunboat Newport, of the White Squadron, has been anchored on Hospital Point several days en route from Annapolis to New London, from whence she will steam up and down the coast instead of going to foreign waters, as heretofore. She has about sixty-eight students under Capt. H. M. Dounmore, retired, Comdr. C. H. Mathews, retired, and P.A. Surg. R. A. Warner, retired, all graduates of the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Mason M. Patrick has returned from Plainfield, N.J., and left again Wednesday for New York, to join Major Patrick and go to Cuba for some time. Miss Helen Crosby, who will be married to Ens'ln Rufus King in the fall, is spending the summer at Maldon, Mass., and the Portsmouth, N.H., Yard. Misses Katherine and Helen Du Bose are guests of Miss Van Patten, Cape Henry. Misses Esther and Sallie Byrne, with their aunt, Mrs. George Battle, will spend the winter at Mrs. Maigne's, Freemason street. Mrs. Carroll Mercer and Miss Lucy Page Mercer are guests at Miss Pollock's Cottage, Virginia Beach. Surg. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor and children are guests of Med. Dir. Hibbett and Miss Alice Hibbett, naval hospital. Surgeon Taylor has been ordered to the hospital for duty.

On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Sumner entertained at a charming dance for their sister, Miss Pat Morris, of Washington, and Miss Mary Walker, of Norfolk. The marine band played and the broad verandas of the marine barracks, tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, strings of brilliant lights in red, white and blue, and flags, were utilized to dance on. The younger set of Norfolk and the officers and wives of the marine barracks attended.

#### FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., July 29, 1911.

Since the 1st Battalion returned last Saturday from the target range at Brest there has been a great deal of entertaining done, prior to the departure of six companies for Camp Perry. An especially elaborate affair was the reception and porch party given Wednesday evening by Mrs. Alfred Arnold, in honor of her sister, Miss La Mar Brewster, of Laredo, Texas. The rooms and porches were exquisitely decorated with American Beauty roses, even the ices being in dainty rose shapes. Mrs. B. S. Adams presided over the beautifully appointed table, while Mrs. Purcell served delicious punch from a picturesque corner of the artistically decorated porch. That same evening Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn gave a farewell dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Yemans, who left Thursday for Boston, to sail on the steamer Canadian for Antwerp to attend the Esperanto Congress of the World, the Doctor being vice-president of the society; Thursday morning the band played a serenade in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Yemans and their many friends gathered to wish them god-speed.

Thursday evening Col. James B. Jackson was host at a charming dinner, given in honor of Mrs. Ralph W. Benek, who is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Booth. The hop Friday evening, given for the many guests at the post, was largely attended and was followed by a delightful chafing-dish supper given by Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell.

Last Saturday Col. and Mrs. E. O. Fecheit, Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn and Mrs. Stephenson, of Detroit, motored up to Port Huron for dinner, returning that same evening. Miss Oldfield, of Haverstraw, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. L. Sward. Mrs. Summers returned Thursday from Canton, Ohio. Major and Mrs. P. D. Lochridge came from Washington last week to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum. Capt. F. A. Wilcox visited the post last week, en route to West Point.

Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Robinson, of the Medical Corps, arrived last week from San Antonio, Texas, and are installed in quarters number 6. Mrs. F. E. Lacey left Detroit last Friday to join Major Lacey, stationed at Hartford, Conn., on Militia duty. Their little daughter, Katherine, will remain with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crandall, of Marion place.

Lieut. R. H. Jacob is spending ten days' leave with his parents. The many friends of Lieut. Dunlop will be glad to know that he is now quite well and able to leave the hospital.

The 26th Infantry baseball team is playing in splendid form and has won many victories of late, especially last Saturday, when they beat the Dale Athletic Club, 20 to 0.

Lieut. J. R. Kelley was called to Chicago last Thursday on important business. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, accompanied by her three children and her guests, Mrs. O. W. B. Faro and Miss Judge, of Salt Lake, left Monday for Jamestown, R.I., to spend the rest of the summer. Mrs. Thomas Murphy, of Fort Leavenworth, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. M. Goodwin, entertained at bridge Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Frederick Füger.

#### FORT MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 2, 1911.

Tuesday morning, at parade, an excellent soldier received his discharge and went into retirement, 1st Sergt. John Myer, 24th Company, C.A.C., being the honored man. The commanding officer, Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, had him march to the front with the officers and review the parade at his side. Sergeant Myer has an enviable record in that he has never been reprimanded in any way during his thirty years of active service, all of which has been straight time, excepting two years spent in Alaska. He was considered one of the most capable men on the post, and will be missed both at his work and among his friends. The Sergeant left for his home in Ohio on the noon boat, and a host of his friends gathered to cheer him as he left. As the boat left her moorings the post volunteer band played "Auld Lang Syne" until she was out of sight around the bend, and Fort McKinley had lost another soldier.

The mine planter "General Royal T. Frank," Capt. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding, left Fort Preble on Wednesday, after having spent two months with the mine companies in the district. The series of mines were successfully exploded at McKinley on Saturday.

About thirty of the members of the Y.M.C.A. are planning their annual encampment at Jewell's Island, Aug. 20 to 30.

These trips, which are primarily a "get together," are looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure. Jewell's Island is about seven miles from Portland and considered by those who profess to know as being the prettiest island in Casco Bay. It is owned by Mrs. McKeon, a New York lady, who is interested in the work at McKinley and kindly allows the men to make their home on the best part of the island for their annual ten days. Mr. Dunmore, the genial secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in the district, has charge of the camps, and incidentally sees that everyone gets lots to eat, and nothing that is ordinarily served in the company. Several members of the band are going this year, and a daily concert will be in the order of things.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 31, 1911.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Finley has gone on a week's leave. He will receive his promotion by the retirement of Col. J. H. Dorst in August. Two more doctors have joined this post, 1st Lieut. Fred R. Burnside and Lloyd A. Kefauver. General Schuyler arrived here Monday and went to his own quarters. He is on sick report, and it is understood, when he recovers sufficiently to travel, will take a sick leave of a month or more.

Mrs. Merchant and her mother, Mrs. Hatfield, were in Colorado spending some weeks. At hearing the news of Lieutenant Merchant's detail to Camp Perry Mrs. Merchant returned at once. Mrs. Hatfield will return next week.

Chautauqua opened in Junction City last Monday. Quite a number from the post attended. It lasted a week and was well attended, each day and night bringing a larger crowd. The program was unusually good, especially the fine music. Some fine lectures were also heard.

Captain Briggs, of the Q.M. Dept., returned from a ten days' leave on Wednesday, after visiting Washington and his parents in Philadelphia. He will leave on the Aug. 5 transport for Nagasaki. Captain Briggs and family are now the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, M.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle gave an enjoyable musical on Wednesday evening. Lieutenant James, of General Schuyler's staff, is here at the post. He is quite a musician. Col. and Mrs. Browne entertained Capt. and Mrs. Briggs at dinner. Tuesday afternoon the Euchre Club met at Mrs. Freeman's quarters, and prizes were won by Mesdames Freeman and Hoyle. Saturday Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Briggs, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Rosenbaum, Colonel Conklin, Capt. and Mrs. Hill. Bridge was played after dinner, and prizes were won by Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Briggs and Captain Hill.

Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle, it is understood, are delighted with Fort Russell and are beautifully fixed in their quarters. A beautiful reception was given them by the 9th Cavalry. We congratulate the 9th Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. Hall are preparing to move into quarters vacated by Captain Briggs. Lieut. and Mrs. Sparks have Mrs. Knight and her two daughters as guests. Mrs. Knight is a sister of Mrs. Sparks. They will be here for several weeks before returning to their home in St. Louis.

Mrs. Hoyle had the euchre club meet at her home on Friday; prize-winners were Miss Polly Brown, Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Hall. Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained at dinner on Thursday for Colonel Hatfield, Lieutenant Merchant, Capt. and Mrs. Birnie, Lieutenant Randel, Lieut. and Mrs. Hall and Colonel Conklin. Lieutenant Riggs is again for duty, after being on sick report for ten days or more as a result of being kicked by a horse. For some time it was feared a bone was broken, but it has since been examined by X-ray and found very badly bruised, but not broken.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 31, 1911.

The return of the 11th Infantry, and, a few days later of the Hospital Corps Detachment, completed the filling up of the garrison to its full strength. The 4th Field Artillery, under command of Major Fleming, left Tuesday morning for Pole Mountain for target practice. They will be absent from the garrison about two weeks.

Mrs. Rehkopf and Mrs. Walsh and children, are spending the summer with their mother, Mrs. James B. Erwin. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Armstrong and Mrs. Barrett, of Jacksonville, Ind., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Armstrong. Mrs. Christian entertained with a delightful bridge party Friday afternoon for Mrs. Guiffoyle.

The 9th Cavalry Club was the scene of a very beautiful reception given last Friday night by the 9th Cavalry to the entire garrison in honor of Col. and Mrs. John F. Guiffoyle. The club building was handsomely decorated with flags, palms, electric lights and Japanese lanterns, music being rendered by the 9th Cavalry orchestra. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle, Major and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Stodder, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee and Lieut. Col. A. C. Macomb.

Captain Pearson left this week for Fox Park, where he will be joined the first of the week by Mrs. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Stodder and children. Captain Cowin, a new five-passenger Maxwell automobile, which arrived this week, a present from his father, General Cowin, of Omaha. Captain Craigie entertained with a dinner Thursday evening, when his guests were Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Stodder and Lieutenant Wilbourn.

Capt. and Mrs. Stodder were hosts at a delightful dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee. The decorations were smilax and white carnations. Those enjoying their hospitality were Major and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Rehkopf, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Cole. Master Clark Brant entertained a few little friends Saturday afternoon in honor of his sixth birthday. Among those present were Katherine Hamilton, Margaret Tommkins, Jane and Isabelle Rehkopf, Edward Walsh, Mrs. Cowin, little Misses Love and Eskridge. Mrs. John H. Howard entertained Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle, Major and Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Hamilton and Dr. Williamson at dinner Friday evening, the honored guest being Mrs. Howard's mother, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee.

Mrs. Stodder was hostess at a charming dinner on July 26, at which Col. and Mrs. Guiffoyle were the guests of honor.

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Other guests were Major and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Erwin and Lieutenant Colonel D. C. D. Tompkins entertained with a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mesdames Chaffee and Gulffoyle. Other guests were Mesdames Howard, Raborg, Dade and Christian.

**FORT SAM HOUSTON.**

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 29, 1911.

Gen. J. W. Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, and his aid, Lieut. R. P. Palmer, visited Leon Springs and were delighted with the practice firing of the 3d Field Artillery, Major Henry T. Allen, acting chief of Cavalry. All the officers of the 11th Cavalry were among the spectators. Squadron commanders were Lieut. Col. G. Morgan, Major R. L. Michie and Major D. C. Cabell. The 11th Cavalry have been at Leon Springs for the past week, and will return to the post next week. The 3d Field Artillery have just returned from Leon Springs. Major Henry T. Allen, General Staff, has been out to Leon Springs from Washington, D.C.

Troops are setting in readiness to go to Austin to the encampment at Camp Mabry, leaving Monday. The 22d Infantry, Battery A, of the 3d Field Artillery, and Troop I, 3d Cavalry, will make five camp sites between San Antonio and Austin. Lieut. Ray C. Hill, 22d Inf., who made a motorcycle trip to Austin, selected camp sites for the troops en route.

The headquarters mess of the 10th Infantry gave a band concert complimentary to Major Gen. W. H. Carter and staff in the mess hall of the 10th Infantry. Many friends of the officers were present and a large crowd from the city attended. The Army hop at Math's Garden by the 11th Cavalry was, as usual, a most delightful affair. Music was by the 11th Cavalry band and the hop was conperornered by the officers and their wives. Guests were many from town and the post.

A pleasant reception was given in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Olaf Schwarzkopf, of 3d Cav., in their quarters. They were married at Fort Clark, 1886, celebrating their silver wedding on Texas soil. All the officers and ladies of the post were present. Quarters number 120 were tastefully decorated with plants and flowers. Many handsome silver presents were received from friends far and near, one a handsome solid silver vase, with the inscription: "Presented to Dr. and Mrs. Olaf Schwarzkopf, by the officers and ladies of the 3d Cavalry, July 22, 1911." Delicious refreshments and punch were served. The 3d Cavalry band played the wedding march and beautiful Hungarian music was discorssed during the evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson gave a dinner to several guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol recently entertained at dinner.

**FORT NIAGARA.**

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., July 30, 1911.

Mrs. Baxter, wife of Lieut. Jerry Baxter, entertained informally at tea on Monday, her guests being Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Goodwyn, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Castle and her sister, Miss Lerchman, from Alabama, who has been the guest of Mrs. Goodwyn, returned to her home Monday. Lieut. Col. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., spent the day in the post on Tuesday, the guest of Major Styer. Mrs. Lane and Mr. Richardson Lane returned to Fort Porter on Tuesday. Mrs. Webber's niece is paying a visit to her and Major Webber. Mrs. Wylie Dawson and her daughter returned to their home Tuesday at Fort Porter, having spent a month at that post.

The Episcopcal Church of Youngstown held their annual picnic at Fort Niagara Beach Thursday, and a number of people from that post attended. Mrs. Castle, wife of Lieutenant Captain Friday, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller are entertaining Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Baker, and Lieutenant Miller's sister, Miss Anna, who arrived Thursday. Mr. Hector Lane, from Montgomery, Ala., returned to his home Saturday, having spent two weeks with his wife and children, who are spending the summer with his sister, Mrs. Goodwyn.

A number of bridge parties have been given during the past week by the summer colony in their beautiful homes on the Niagara River road. Wednesday Mrs. John Hall entertained at bridge, among those who enjoyed the hospitality being Mrs. Styer and her guest, Mrs. Langford. Mrs. Winans, wife of Captain Winans, 3d Cav., Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Snow. On Thursday Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Mr. Burton Mitchell, formerly of the 12th Infantry, gave an elaborate bridge party. Her guests included Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Auman, wife of Brigadier General Auman, retired, Miss Auman, Mrs. Winans, Miss Katherine Winans, Mrs. Dalton, wife of Captain Dalton, 29th Inf., and her guests, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Stevenson, and Mrs. Snow.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Felix Walworth, of Niagara Falls, entertained at a large tea, to which a number of Army people were bidden.

**THE PRESIDIO.**

Presidio of San Francisco, July 29, 1911.

A unique entertainment given at the Presidio this week was a "bridal hop" in compliment to the newly wedded officers of the post and their brides. The affair was given at the Officers' Club and was one of the most elaborate functions. The rooms were gaily decorated with hunting, with quantities of flowers arranged in most effective and artistic color schemes. The brides received the many guests. The honored newlyweds were Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Sherrard, all of the 30th Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. C. Hines, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Crissy, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephenson, all C.A.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Butler, 30th Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Fulton. The party was under the management of Captain Chappelair, Lieut. J. W. S. Winest and Lieut. J. G. Ord, who were also popular while here last winter.

Miss Isabelle Morgan has returned home from a delightful visit of three weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Bond at the Presidio.

**FORT CROOK.**

Fort Crook, Neb., July 30, 1911.

Captain Switzer, Captain Hall and Lieutenant Wilson came in to-day from the target range for a short visit on the post. Captain Babcock returned from his visit to Chicago and left yesterday for San Francisco for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster. Lieutenant Cowan is away on leave. Lieutenant Howard Clark, M.C., has reported for duty at Fort Crook. He is living in the club at present. Lieutenant Farnham came in from the range to meet his mother and sister, Mrs. Glen Denning, and Mrs. Younglof.

The Ladies' Bridge Club was entertained last week by Mrs. Bowman. Mrs. Farnham won the first prize and Mrs. Chenoweth received the consolation prize. This week the club was entertained by Mrs. Chenoweth and the prize was won by Mrs. Younglof. Thursday evening four of the ladies entertained at a progressive dinner. At the first courses the party met at Mrs. Dale's. Mrs. Atkinson was the next hostess, then Mrs. Nuttman, and Mrs. Chenoweth served the dessert. Mrs. Bow-

man and her small son departed this afternoon to join Lieutenant Bowmen in San Francisco. Captain Hall, Lieutenants Kelley, Lane, Bubb and Selbie came in from the range for a flying visit. They report the shooting almost completed with sixty-four marksman actually made in the battalion to date.

During the next two months Captain Butler will inspect a Militia camp in Iowa. Lieutenants Farnham and Davis and Captain Hall will act as inspector-instructors at other encampments in Iowa. Captain Hall and Lieutenant Kelley are detailed to serve in the same capacity with the Militia of Nebraska during the Arboretum festival in October. Lieutenant Farnham and Captain Hall attend the competition at Camp Perry as range officers. Lieutenant Farnham is now a distinguished marksman, and it is said that this competition will qualify him as a member of the Distinguished Order of Sand Rats.

**JAMESTOWN NOTES.**

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 1, 1911.

On Saturday Mrs. Butler D. Price entertained at a de-lightfully appointed bridge tea at the Bay View Hotel, Mrs. J. J. Knapp and Mrs. Benneman, of Philadelphia, being the prize-winners. Among the Navy people from Jamestown at the skating rink on Monday were Mrs. R. F. Nicholson, Mrs. and Miss Caperton, Misses Marjory Smith, Eveline Gleaves, Natalie Driggs and Mrs. William Driggs.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas Orme left on Monday evening for Warm Springs, Ga. Miss May Nicholson has joined Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nicholson at the Gardner House. Mrs. J. P. Farley, wife of General Farley, U.S.A., has out invitations for a bridge tea on Thursday of this week. Mr. Brewster Reamey, of New York, has joined Comdr. and Mrs. Reamey at the Bay View. Comdr. and Mrs. L. L. Reamey expect to sail for Europe on Aug. 18. Mrs. Roy Campbell Smith and Miss Margery Smith, Miss Ann Sampson Smith are at the Tenant Cottage.

**VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.**

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinckley, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALCONQUIN—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate Silas M. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell, San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell, San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter, Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, San Diego, Cal.

MACKINAW—Lieut. P. H. Scott, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, On Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Oitta, Norfolk, Va.

PAMILICO—Capt. Howard Emery, Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiawell, On Bering Sea cruise.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joynes, On Bering Sea cruise.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, On Alaska Sea cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. J. G. Berry, Galveston, Texas.

WINISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis, At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.****BORN.**

BEAVERS.—Born to the wife of Lieut. George W. Beavers, Jr., 2d U.S. Cav., at New York city Aug. 2, 1911, a daughter, Ann Arden Beavers.

CARPENTER.—Born at Denver, Colo., July 14, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley S. Carpenter, a son, Gilbert Saltonstall Carpenter, who is a grandson of the late Gen. Gilbert Saltonstall Carpenter.

LAIRD.—Born at Clifton Heights, Pa., July 23, 1911, a daughter, Margaret Laird, to the wife of Drum Major Laird, 11th U.S. Cav.

MOLLOY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. T. M. Molloy, U.S.R.C.S., at Detroit, Mich., July 19, 1911, a daughter, Marion Ainslie.

SMITH.—Born to the wife of Capt. Frederic H. Smith, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J., July 24, 1911, a son, Daniel W.

VAN SICKLEN.—Born at Fair Oaks, St. Charles, Ill., July 15, 1911, a son, Norton H. Van Sicklen III, to the wife of Mr. N. H. Van Sicklen, Jr. Mrs. Van Sicklen is a sister of Ensign Donald T. Hunter, U.S.N.

**MARRIED.**

BLISH—GURNEY.—At Boston, Mass., July 20, 1911, Comdr. John Blish, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Ida B. Gurney.

BULLARD—WILLIAR.—At Catonsville, Md., July 29, 1911, Mdn. Birnie S. Bullard, U.S.N., and Miss Margery Williar.

CHALMERS—DUCAT.—At Downers Grove, Ill., Aug. 1, 1911, Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers and Miss Elizabeth Ducat, daughter of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, U.S.A.

DUNN—BUCKLE.—At London, England, July 27, 1911, Mdn. Lucius C. Dunn, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Buckle.

GREGORY—GREEN.—At Helena, Mont., July 19, 1911, Lieut. Edmund B. Gregory, 14th U.S. Inf., and Miss Verna Ellsworth Green.

GULICK—CLARKE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1911, Miss Isabelle Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Mathew W. Clarke, to Capt. Louis Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C.

MORRIS—DUFFY.—At New York city Aug. 1, 1911, Mrs. Eliza Bingham Duffy to Dr. Lewis Morris, U.S.N.

**DIED.**

BRILLHART.—Died at New York city Aug. 3, 1911, Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart, U.S.N.

BRUCE.—Died at Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 2, Leslie Combs Bruce, son of the late Sanders D. Bruce, in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Bruce was among the most famous rifle shots in the world, in the early days of Creedmoor.

HOWARD.—Died at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 1, 1911, Mrs. Oliver O. Howard, widow of Major General Howard, U.S.A.

JEFFERS.—Died on July 28, 1911, at Annapolis, Md., in her eighty-fourth year, Lucie Le Grand Jeffers, widow of Commo. William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., and grandmother of Lieut. William N. Jeffers, U.S.N.

KENT.—Died at Davenport, Iowa, July 29, 1911, Mrs. Mary A. Kent, mother of Mrs. Burr, wife of Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., U.S.N.

MCALPINE.—Died at Portsmouth, Va., July 28, 1911, Mr. William Lewis McAlpine, brother of Capt. Kenneth McAlpine, U.S.N.

PHELAN.—Died in Brussels, Belgium, July 7, 1911, Gregory Phelan, brother of Dr. Henry du R. Phelan, U.S.N.

QUACKENBUSH.—Died at Dover, N.J., July 26, 1911, Edwin Quackenbush, father of Lieut. G. V. S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., in his seventy-first year.

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**NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.**

The fact that Governor Dix, of New York, like former Governor Hughes, disapproved an appropriation of \$300,000 for the enlargement of the administration building of the 47th Regiment, should really not cause its members to feel aggrieved. The drill floor of the 47th is far superior to that of some larger regiments, while the company rooms of the 47th are as spacious as those enjoyed by some bigger regiments. Of course it would be a nice thing to have larger company rooms, but it is not a military necessity by any means. If the floor space of the 47th Regiment and that of some other regiments are compared it will be seen that the 47th is not so badly off. The area of square feet of floor surface of its drill room is 84,638, while the 23d Regiment has only 58,180, and the 7th Regiment only 54,156. The approximate square feet of floor surface of the 47th is 119,600, while that of the 12th Regiment, much larger command than the 47th, has only 97,000 square feet of floor space in its entire armory. The 47th has a larger drill room than the 13th Regiment. It will thus be seen that the 47th is not so very badly off after all, and the Governor's desire to economize under the circumstances can hardly be criticized.

The organizations comprising the 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., Gen. D. F. Collins left the camp at See Girt July 29 for their home station, being relieved by the 1st and 5th Regiments of the 1st Brigade under Gen. Edwin W. Hine. The 4th Regiment, of the 1st Brigade, and a number of mounted organizations will report at camp Aug. 12.

Captain Moynahan, Co. L, 69th N.Y., recently organized, has arranged to have a camp of instruction at Clason Point on the sound, for the members of the command over Labor Day. The outing will also afford the men pleasure, in addition to enabling them to gain some military knowledge. The men of the company have been drilling in the armory of an evening, despite the hot weather, in order that they may be earlier advanced to drill with the regiment.

A practical example of fire discipline was given at the rifle range of the N.G.N.Y. at Blauvelt a few days ago. A battalion of the 12th Regiment was busy blazing away at 200-yard targets, when two men were suddenly observed by officers of the 12th walking in the most unconcerned manner over the ground, between the back of the targets, toward some woods which form a stop for bullets. The order "Cease firing!" was quickly given and obeyed all along the line, and the two men, who proved to be Italians, were promptly ejected out of the fire zone. A little later another Italian was taking a promenade between the back of the 300-yard targets, walking toward the woods, and the firing was instantly stopped with spent bullets is a miracle.

**MARYLAND.**

The recent encampment of the Maryland National Guard, held near Frederick, Md., July 13-22 last, inclusive, was noticeably a success from a military and every other standpoint, and great improvement was observed in the bearing and conduct of officers and men. Headed by two officers of talent and progressive ideas, Major Gen. Henry M. Warfield, the adjutant general and representative of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Brig. Gen. Charles F. Macklin, in direct command of the troops, modern methods are being rapidly grasped and assimilated by the field and line officers and the advance is reflected in the conduct of the troops. The Maryland Guard can claim to be primarily a military organization.

A coherent and well thought out scheme of instruction for the camp, originated by General Macklin, was carried out to the best advantage, despite some inclement weather, under his direction, and the result could not fail to be beneficial to all taking part in the program. In the carrying on of his program General Macklin was fully seconded by the good-will of his officers and men, and the assistance of the officers of the Regular Service assigned as inspectors-instructors to the various organizations of the guard was also of value.

The sanitation of the camp generally, a most important item, was noticeably good, and the medical officers had very little sickness to contend with, less than one per cent. of the nearly 1,800 officers and men present requiring attention at any time during the ten days the corps continued nor (so far as reported) has any sickness since declared itself. The Maryland Guard has progressed so far that more than sixty per cent. of the force has been treated with the typhoid prophylactic—a pretty definite indication that Maryland is abreast of the times.

Major Robert Alexander, Inf., U.S.A., is on duty with the Organized Militia of Maryland.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

The week's field maneuvers of the 6,000 Massachusetts Militia in the northeastern part of the state between a Red Army, under Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, and a Blue Army, under Brig. Gen. Embury P. Clark, ended at Newburyport July 29 and were prosecuted with the greatest success by both sides. Many valuable lessons were learned.

The Red Army was supposed to have captured Boston and with headquarters in Lynnfield, in Middlesex county, was repulsing the efforts of the Blue Army to recapture the city. General Clark's headquarters were first established at North Billerica. All the resources of modern warfare were employed during the week, except the aeroplane. The country was deemed unsuitable for its operation.

The 1st or Blue Brigade, under General Clark, was made up of the following organizations: The 2d Infantry, Col. Frederick E. Pierce; 1st Infantry, Col. George H. Priest; 1st Co. of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Franklin L. Joy, and the 2d Co. of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Ropes. Forming a provisional regiment. Early on Thursday morning, July 27, Major Charles F. Sargent, with Battery A, Capt. John H. Sherburne, and Battery C, Capt. Louis S. Cox, troops of the 1st Squadron Cavalry, Troop B, Capt. John A. L. Blake, and Troop C, Capt. William L. Swan, reported to General Clark.

The 2d or Red Brigade, under General Pew, was made up of the following organizations: 5th Infantry, Col. Frank F. Cutting; 8th Infantry, Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, and 9th Infantry, Col. John J. Sullivan. On Thursday morning, July 27, the brigade was reinforced by Major Charles A. Schmitz and staff, 1st Squadron Cavalry, with Troop A, Capt. Charles B. Appleton, and Troop D, Capt. Frank J. Goodgins; also Battery B, Capt. Edward W. Wheeler.

Each brigade had also one-half of the Signal and Hospital Corps.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, General Staff, U.S.A., who acted as chief umpire of the "war game," in speaking of it on July 29 said:

"I have witnessed all the maneuvers of this sort by state troops since the Spanish War, and I speak from that authority when I say that the work of the Massachusetts Militia in the past week is beyond any doubt the best ever seen in the country."

"The commanders and officers of both sides worked out their problems in a highly satisfactory and praiseworthy



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city, Tuesday, on a motor car trip to Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, 7th Inf., sailed from Manila July 17. His many friends in the city and post are pleased to know of his return to this station. Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, 13th Inf., has left for Petersborough, N.H., to spend two months with friends and relatives.

Major M. L. Walker, C.E., has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., to join his wife and remain for a month. Capt. G. R. Lukesh, C.E., has returned from a brief stay at Fort D. A. Russell. Capt. E. R. Gibson, 13th Inf., has returned from Golden, Colo., where he attended the encampment of the Colorado N.G. Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 15th Cav., has returned from leave. Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.C., has returned from the Maneuver Division.

Lieut. C. L. Sampson, 15th Inf., and Mrs. Sampson, en route from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Douglas, Utah, are guests in Kansas City of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Sampson. After two months' stay in Fort Douglas, they go to Manila. Capt. W. L. Guthrie, C.E., has joined Mrs. Guthrie, at her home in the city, where she has been for the past few months with her father, General Sampson. They will shortly take quarters at the post, where Captain Guthrie will enter the new Field Engineering School. Major and Mrs. W. G. S. Lowe and son, Percy, of Upper Alton, Ill., are guests of friends in the city and post. Major Lowe is a brother of the late Capt. Percy Lowe and Mrs. Lloyd McCormick, and is commandant of the military school for boys at Upper Alton.

More than 2,000 people attended the concert given by the 13th Infantry band Tuesday night. After three trials the 13th Infantry won a game from the Soldiers' Home team Wednesday. As in the former contests, the game was a pitchers' duel, between Darrah, for the home team, and "Smiler Green" for the soldiers. The score was 9 to 3.

Capt. F. M. Savage left Wednesday for a visit at Salt Lake City, Utah. Major Walker will spend a month the guest of relatives in Massachusetts. Capt. John C. Leonard, U.S.N., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Virginia C. Robertson, in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. John W. Furlong, of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, has joined Captain Furlong, after a visit with her brother, Mrs. Traber Norman, the Misses Norman and Mrs. Hall are guests of relatives in Kansas City. Miss Gale, a guest at the post for several weeks, has gone to Lexington, Ky., to visit relatives. Capt. E. E. Haskell left Thursday for Seio, Ohio, where he will be the guest for several days of friends. Mrs. Dakota Ryan, mother of Mrs. Ernest D. Peck, has gone to Excelsior Springs for a week's outing. Lieut. G. R. Guild, Signal Corps, left Thursday for Fort Bayard, N.M., to receive treatment at the Army General Hospital.

Capt. Stewart M. Decker, 34th Porto Rico Inf., who was tried several weeks ago by a general court-martial for receiving assistance in solving tactical problems in the School of the Line, was found not guilty by the court. Captain Decker has been released and restored to duty. Capt. Marr O'Connor has returned to Fort Omaha, Neb. Major Henry Swift spoke to the Indians at the Federal Prison Sunday in their native tongue. Before returning to the Service Major Swift was a missionary among the Sioux Indians in South Dakota and Wyoming from 1872 to 1888. There are forty-five Indians in the prison, and the majority are Sioux.

Lieut. J. R. Kelly, 26th Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., was the guest of friends here Friday. Capt. W. H. Moncrief, M.C., leaves this week for a short stay at Fort Sheridan. Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, 13th Inf., will leave Aug. 4 for the East to be the guest of relatives for six weeks.

Col. King Camp No. 2, Spanish War Veterans, held a picnic Sunday afternoon on the picnic grounds west of the commissary, to celebrate the return of the comrades who spent the summer in Texas. Major J. A. Murtough was the guest of friends in Kansas City Friday. Mrs. E. W. Lange has gone to St. Louis, Mo., for a visit of a fortnight. Mrs. Charles Barth entertained with a beautiful luncheon on June 30 at her home in Manila, when her guests were former Leavenworth girls and included Mrs. Anne Webster, wife of Captain Webster; Mrs. Carrie Myers, wife of Capt. Orin Myers; Mrs. Bessie Wallace, wife of Capt. William Wallace; Mrs. Jesse Hauserman, Misses Syren and Lydia McKee and Mrs. Hattie Nicholson, wife of Colonel Nicholson.

Mrs. F. J. Leavitt has returned from a month's visit at Boulder and Manitou, Colo. Capt. F. W. Fugler left Saturday for Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., to join his family, where he will remain two months. Capt. S. W. Decker left Saturday for New York, en route to Porto Rico. Lieut. James J. Loving, C.E., is on a two months' leave. Lieut. C. T. Hamilton will spend the two months' summer vacation the guest of friends. Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Johnston entertained Saturday night with a dinner party. Capt. G. R. Lukesh, C.E., is on a short leave. Capt. William H. Point, C.S., was a guest here this week.

**FORT SHERIDAN.**

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 31, 1911.

Mrs. Myron R. Bowditch and her niece, Miss Porter, from Libertyville, N.Y., arrived in the post last week and are with Lieutenant Bowditch, occupying quarters 4 on the first loop. Mrs. W. H. Chatfield, whose niece, Mrs. Thomas Williams, is well known here, received news of a baby girl born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams at Cleveland July 16. Mrs. Tupper is with her daughter there.

Major and Mrs. Van Poole returned a week ago from Fort Wayne, Detroit, where Major Van Poole has been on temporary duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Mount are also at home again after a detail. Captain Blanchard and Lieutenant Clayton, Med. Corps, are with the troops at the tournament in Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Ryan gave a dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst. The decorations and favors were blue and yellow, the Infantry and Cavalry colors.

Mr. Ira Quinby, who is spending the summer with his sister, Mrs. G. R. Greene, met with a painful accident last Monday on the tennis court, when he fell over a lawn mower while running and broke his leg. It was a clean break, however, so, though now confined to the hospital, no permanent injury is feared. Mrs. Greene's two sisters, just returning from a year in the Philippines, are also with her, Miss Carrie Quinby and Mrs. Wallace, wife of Capt. William Wallace, 9th Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Saville, with Wilson and Gordon Philip, left the post on Tuesday in a camping wagon, intending to spend two months in the wilds of northern Wisconsin. Captain Saville means to travel about 300 miles on this camping trip, fishing and hunting all along the route. Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, of Fort Riley, spent several days this week with Captain Lloyd's sister, Mrs. Broadhurst. Lieutenant Broadhurst has been away a week on a detail with the Wisconsin Militia.

On Saturday Mrs. M. M. McNamee gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Wallace, Miss Quinby and Miss Dorothy Fessenden, of Highland Park, who has just returned from the Philippines after visiting her sister, Mrs. Peck. Mrs. McNamee was assisted by Mrs. Chatfield and Mrs. Patton at the tea table. Mrs. Broadhurst and Mrs. Harry Sloper Jones, of Chicago, at the

punch bowl, with the garrison girls as aids. Misses Marion Bishop, Louise Allen, Florence and Evelyn Bailey, Hilda Waltz and Caroline Augur. On Wednesday a luncheon was given by Mrs. J. T. Moore, her guests being Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Delvitt, Madame Pruy, Mrs. Pruy, Miss Augur, Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Broadhurst. Madame Pruy, the guest of her son, Lieut. J. McE. Pruy, 27th Inf., gave an elaborate dinner at the Marine Hotel on Saturday before the dance. Her guests from the post included Capt. and Mrs. Seigle and Mrs. Rogers.

Capt. and Mrs. William Brooke left to-day for San Francisco to join Captain Brooke's new position with the 30th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Brooke made their home at the Deepath Inn, Lake Forest, and will be greatly missed by many friends. Miss Evelena McCune left on Friday for her home at Columbus. Capt. G. C. Shaw, 27th Inf., gathered his Infantry team together Friday and left for Camp Perry, Ohio. Lieut. B. W. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips and little Isabel leave this week for Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Roland Boughton and Robert have gone to her home for a visit and will be joined by Lieutenant Boughton upon the completion of the tournament in Chicago. Lieut. W. G. Langwill, 27th Inf., is enjoying his leave in England. He was an interested spectator at the coronation ceremonies. Mrs. G. S. Patton, Jr., has returned from a visit to her home near Boston. The officers and ladies of the Naval Training Station at North Chicago gave their first tennis tournament last week, which was much enjoyed by those from the garrison who attended. Quite a crowd of post people went Saturday to the Outwinters Country Club, in Lake Forest, to see the tennis tournament and polo. Among those noticed were Lieutenant Patton, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Stevenson, Lieutenant Meredith, Capt. and Mrs. Seigle, Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed.

**FORT MONROE.**

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 1, 1911.

A salute of thirteen guns announced the arrival of Gen. Fred D. Grant and his aid, Lieutenant Howze, who are here to inspect the target practice. A late July wedding here was that of Miss Cora Bottoms, sister of Capt. Samuel Bottoms, to Lieut. Christopher D. Pierce. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain William R. Scott at Captain Bottoms's quarters, and was a very quiet affair. The friends of the bride decorated the house most attractively. A reception was held immediately after the marriage service. Miss Townsley presided over the punch bowl, and Miss Kimberly served the ice cream. The happy couple left on the Old Dominion steamer.

An informal dinner given on board the Prairie the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Guy A. Mix and their guest, Miss Lucas, Miss Townsley and Miss Hughes. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. John L. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. McBride, Capt. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Mrs. Joseph Garrard, of Fort Myer, was the week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. William B. Lane, at the Chamberlin. The guests at an informal luncheon on board the Louisiana were Mrs. Roland M. Brainerd and the Misses Nathalie and Leonie Berry. Friday Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck entertained at dinner for Miss Garrard, of Fort Myer, and Miss Kimberly. Major John W. Gilmore gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker and Mrs. Bradley.

The Prairie and Salem have been in the Roads for the past week. The German cruiser came in Monday and left the next day for Hayti.

The Misses Berry, Miss Pullman and Miss Hughes were entertained at dinner on the Prairie, the party being chaperoned by Mrs. Hughes. On Thursday Mrs. Sarratt gave a luncheon for Miss Garrard, of Fort Myer. Other guests were Misses Kimberly, Townsley, Lewis, Fenn, Mrs. George Cochen and Mrs. Arthur Conklin. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Conklin left for the Adirondacks, to join Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey. Saturday evening Capt. George Cochen gave a promotion party at the club. His guests were Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Mix, Miss Lucas, Major Gilmore and Reynolds, Captains Seaman, Abbott and Peed.

Captain Bottoms and his mother left to-day for Fort Hamilton to visit Lieut. and Mrs. C. D. Pierce before going to their new station, the Presidio. Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Helen Kimberly and Mrs. Jack Kimberly returned on Sunday from a two weeks' visit to Green Spring Valley, Md. Mrs. Frederick Reynolds and children, Mrs. Harrison Hall and children and Mrs. Samuel Cardwell and baby have taken a house at Fort Preble, and will remain there until the middle of September.

Captain Hasbrouck and his mother left Sunday for New York, where Captain Hasbrouck will take command of a mine planter.

Another daughter arrived in the household of Lieut. and Mrs. Rhodes last week. Mrs. William Hase and little daughter are home from Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Lieutenant Morse is here, the first arrival of the coming new class. Mrs. Wahl and children have joined Captain Wahl and have taken the house recently occupied by Major Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Patten have returned from a month's visit to Maine. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wise were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck for a few days. The band concerts, three times a week, have been resumed, since the troops came from Texas, and are greatly enjoyed. Miss Fenn, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, left for New York Sunday. Miss Garrard, who has been visiting Miss Kimberly, returned to Fort Myer to-day, accompanied by Miss Kimberly, who will be her guest for a few days.

**TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.**

Fort Dade, Fla., July 28, 1911.

Sunday, July 16, being the birthday of Lieut. C. E. Seybt was appropriately celebrated in Lieutenant Seybt's honor by the members of the house party at the quarters of Lieut. E. E. Bennett on that evening. Mrs. Oppenheimer had prepared a delicious repast, to which the bachelor officers of the post were invited. The young ladies of the party each furnished the guest of honor with a suitable toy as a souvenir of the occasion, and a merry time was had by all present. Lieutenant Seybt left Fort Dade last Tuesday to spend a month's leave in New York and surrounding points of interest, before proceeding to his new station at Fort Monroe as a member of the Artillery School.

Miss Bonita Clarke returned to Fort Dade on Friday, after a five days' visit with Miss Earnesteen Webb and parents, in Bradenton. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke gave an informal hop at their quarters on Monday evening of last week for the guests of Lieut. E. E. Bennett. Music was furnished for the dancing by a Victrola and refreshments were served at a late hour. Those present were Mrs. Oppenheimer and daughters, Misses Hortense, Irma, Olive, Dorothy and Carmen and Master Louis Oppenheimer; Mrs. Dorey and daughter, Miss Fay Givens, Miss Maggie Collins, wife, and Mrs. John W. McKie, Lieuts. C. E. Seybt, E. E. Bennett, Henry N. Summer, Harold L. Gardiner, Dr. George L. Gunkel, of Fort McPherson, Capt. and Mrs. Harry S. Warner and wife, Miss Anna Warner, of Tampa, and Master Paul E. Clarke.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie left Fort Dade on Tuesday for New York and nearby points, Lieutenant McKie being on thirty days' leave. Mrs. Givens and Miss Fay Givens, for the past ten days guests of Lieut. E. E. Bennett, returned to Tampa on Tuesday. Mrs. Oppenheimer and family and Miss Maggie Collins returned to Tampa on Wednesday. Dr. George L. Gunkel, dental surgeon, left on Friday for a short tour of duty at Fort Barrancas.

The Fort Dade baseball team played the Tampa team at Tampa last Saturday, winning by a score of 3 to 1. Fort Dade's popular pitcher, Sergi, Thomas Vaiden, sustained a severe injury during the second inning by being struck near the left temple with the ball. The skull was found, however, not to be fractured, and after several hours Sergeant Vaiden was sufficiently revived to be removed to Fort Dade, and it is hoped that he will be able to pitch the game to be played with Tampa next Saturday.

All Fort Dade's transportation being held up for repairs

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for several days, the regular trip to and from Tampa was made last Saturday by the pilot launch, the Pilot. This boat carried the baseball team and the band, which was accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Master Paul Clarke, and Mrs. H. S. Warner. The members of the garrison are indebted to the courtesy of the pilots of Egmont Key for a very pleasant day, as well as for the delivery of the mail, which is by no means a small item on such an isolated garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Master Paul Clarke were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harry S. Warner and Mrs. B. B. Walker.

The steamer Pickering returned from Mobile last week, after being under repairs for two months, and was able to make only two or three trips to Tampa before again going under repairs.

**GALVESTON.**

Galveston, Texas, July 29, 1911.

Major George P. Howell, U.S. Engineer, in charge of this district, has transferred his office to his successor, Capt. Earl L. Brown, and left for his new station, Charleston, S.C. Major Howell and his charming wife have been very popular in the social circles of our city. Major Howell has been in charge of the Galveston district for the past eighteen months. Captain Brown arrived here a week ago from Wilmington, N.C.

Lieutenant Harmon attended the dance given on Monday evening at Cathedral Hall by Judge and Mrs. M. E. Kleberg in compliment to their daughter, Miss Alice Kleberg, and her house party, Misses Crane, of Dallas, and Misses Gladys Kempner, Eleanor Adams, Margaret Runge and Dita Uffy.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Crocker have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Mable, to Lieut. Lewis Cox, U.S.N., which will be solemnized on Monday evening, July 31, 1911, at Trinity Episcopal Church. A reception from 7 until 9 o'clock follows at the Crocker residence. Lieutenant Cox and his bride will be at home after Oct. 1 at Annapolis, Md. The attendants will be Miss Jessie Crocker, maid of honor; Mr. Stanley G. Spencer, best man. The ushers will be Messrs. George Seay, Louis A. Adone and Charles Crocker. Mrs. John Focke entertained with a lawn party in honor of the bride-elect, which was an exceedingly pretty affair and attended by Miss Crocker's intimate friends.

Lieut. N. M. Beardslee attended the dinner dance at the Galvez given on Friday evening in honor of Miss Agnes Cozer, the guest of Miss Lucie Kenison. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, Godson of Captain Burleson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., is enjoying a visit with his parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, sr., and many pretty informal gatherings, such as dinners, teas and automobile tours, are given in her honor. Captain Burleson will arrive after arranging his new quarters at Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Wyatt Selkirk and their sister, Miss Ruth Selkirk, have returned from Austin, where they visited Mrs. Selkirk's father, Gen. Webster Flanagan.

A prettily planned surprise was given Miss Lillian Crocker by the Girls' Musical Club on Tuesday morning at the residence of the acting president, Miss Minie Adone, when the club presented the fair bride-elect, their retiring president, with a large, handsome silver loving cup on an ebony pedestal. Miss Crocker has been presiding officer for the past three years and is one of its most talented members.

Mrs. George A. Copley entertained with a beautiful luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Miss Crocker. The following guests attended: Miss Jessie Crocker, Miss Fannie Kemper, Mrs. Rebecca Trueheart, Miss Alice Sweeney, Mrs. Stewart Godwin, Mrs. Sidney J. Jackson, Mrs. William W. Clayton, of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Brownie Croce, Mrs. Thomas H. Phillips and Mrs. John S. Hershey. Mr. L. M. Adone entertained at dinner in the private dining room of the Galvez Hotel on Friday evening in compliment to Miss Crocker and Lieutenant Coxe. The invited guests included the bridal party and the parents of the bride-elect. After dinner the party attended the dance at the hotel ballroom.

The revenue cutter Windom, Capt. J. G. Perry commandant, Judge A. J. Rosenthal led the decorated harbor parade yesterday afternoon, which was one of the big events of the Cotton Carnival. The guests on board were Capt. Earl J. Brown, C.E.; Capt. W. E. Murray, C.A.C.; Lieut. N. M. Beardslee, Lieut. S. E. Kingman, Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon, Lieut. W. K. Richards, Mr. W. P. Stewart, Mr. Alfred Hampton, Dr. Howard Davidson, of West Point Military Academy, N.Y., spent several days in Galveston as the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Davis L. Gilder, en route to West Point from a visit to his parents at Wharton, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Jackson entertain with an elegantly appointed dinner this evening in compliment to Miss Crocker and her fiance, Lieutenant Coxe.

**MARE ISLAND.**

Mare Island, Cal., July 27, 1911.

As a complete surprise came the orders assigning Col. Randolph Dickens, U.S.M.C., commanding the Marine Barracks here for less than three years past, to Manila for duty. As Mrs. Dickens's mother, Mrs. Nannie Tarkington Smith, is at present critically ill at the Dickens home, for Mrs. Dickens to accompany Colonel Dickens to the Far East at this time is out of the question. For this reason the personal regret which all the officers and ladies of Mare Island feel over the coming departure of these popular people is mingled with great sympathy for them.

Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin were dinner hosts last week for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering, Mrs. Emily Cutts and Capt. John M. Ellicott, of the Maryland. They also entertained recently for Commo. James C. Gillmore, Lieut. Comdr. Owen H. Oakley, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon and Mrs. Emily Cutts.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Van Keuren have taken up their quarters on the yard, the former reporting for duty as shop superintendent in the hull division. Mrs. Van Keuren comes here as a bride, their marriage having taken place in the East only a couple of months ago. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Jr., left on Monday for Norfolk, after several years' residence at the station.

Capt. Oscar W. Koester, retired, and Mrs. Koester entered at a prearranged dinner on Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas, of the California, and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, of San Francisco; Capt. James Elliott, Paym. Eugene C. Tobey and Lieut. Lloyd T. Shapley, all of the Maryland. Mrs. Adams was the house guest of Mrs. Koester over the week-end. Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe has arrived from his station in Texas and has joined Mrs. Wolfe, who has been spending the summer in Sausalito as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Watkins. Captain Wolfe is to be stationed in San Francisco and they are planning to make their home there.

Capt. and Mrs. Mathew C. Smith, nee Pickering, who re-

cently arrived in San Francisco, are stopping at the Hotel Jefferson. The Misses Morrison, of San Jose, who entertained so frequently for Army friends, were recent hostesses at a large farewell dinner tendered Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., who leaves this week for his new station at West Point. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. James C. Whitney, Count and Countess Knuth, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, of Pasadena; Capt. Frank E. Wiley, Capt. George E. Goodrich, Judge Houghton and Dr. Albert Smith. Major Frank K. Ferguson, ordered to Fort Leavenworth, leaves for his new station Aug. 5, to the regret of a host of friends in San Francisco.

Comdr. Ernest E. Eckhardt, retired, and Mrs. Eckhardt and her mother, Mrs. Stockton, have left for southern California, allowing two weeks for the trip by automobile. They will reside in San Diego. Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, Commander Eckhardt's successor aboard the Independence, has reported. Lieut. and Mrs. William L. Calhoun, who are occupying apartments in Vallejo while the Maryland is at the yard, entertained at dinner on Monday for a half dozen guests. Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, commandant of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, on Monday paid a visit to the yard, his first since he attained his present rank, and he was accorded a salute from the Independence.

Mrs. Ernest E. West has gone to Paso Robles, to remain for some time. Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas, of the California, and Mrs. Douglas have taken an apartment at the军官俱乐部, and the fleet. Sept. 15. Mrs. Stace Potts and daughter, Mrs. Everett G. Morrison, who is spending the summer here, have returned to Vallejo after a short visit to San Francisco. Mrs. Richard S. Wuest, who has been under medical observation, is away on a ten days' leave.

The refrigerated ship Glacier, which was forced to drop down to San Francisco last week to discharge a cargo of 80,000 pounds of beef, returned to the yard on Monday and the work of overhauling the ship so that she may be ready to sail from here with the Pacific Fleet on Sept. 15 is to be taken up at once. The work includes the installation of a new cold storage plant aboard the vessel, while the general machinery of the Glacier is also in need of extensive repairs.

Owing to rush of work the yard force has been increased by between 300 and 400 men and authority has been received to advertise for workmen in nearby cities. The gunboat Yorktown, which has been absent in Central American waters for a year or more, is expected on Saturday. It is probable that repairs or her will keep her at the yard for a month or two.

Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, in command of the gunboat since Nov. 1, 1910, will be relieved by Comdr. Levi Bortolette, and will proceed East for examination for promotion. Mrs. Anderson is at present visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 25, 1911.

Capt. Byron L. Reed, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, gave a luncheon Friday on board that vessel in honor of the presidential and gubernatorial representatives to the exposition ground-breaking celebration. Covers were laid for Hon. John Barrett, personal representative of President Taft, who turned the first spadeful of earth on the Panama-California Exposition site last Wednesday afternoon; Hon. W. H. Parry, representing the Governor of Washington; Hon. Lee C. Gates, representing Governor Hiram Johnson, of California; Governor Richard E. Sloan, of Arizona; John D. Spreckels, William Clayton and Joseph W. Sefton, acting director general of the exposition.

Mrs. Edison E. Scranton, wife of Lieutenant Scranton, U.S.N., entertained with a tea Thursday afternoon at her home, 3685 Eighth street, in honor of her guests, Miss Vella Winner, of Redlands, Cal., a cousin of her husband, and Mrs. Charles T. Wade, wife of Lieutenant Wade, U.S.N., who is passing the summer at Hotel del Coronado. About twenty-five were present at the function.

A daughter was born here Monday to the wife of Lieut. Coburn S. Marston, U.S.N. Mrs. Marston was formerly Miss Gertrude Gassen, daughter of Col. A. G. Gassen, N.G.C. Capt. Charles E. T. Lull, U.S.A., has joined his wife here for a visit with friends before proceeding to San Francisco, where he is to assume command of a mortar company of Coast Artillery.

Last Saturday John D. Spreckels entertained at luncheon on board his private yacht Venetia, his guests including Capt. Byron L. Reed, of the McCulloch, Hon. John Barrett, Hon. W. H. Parry, Hon. Lee C. Gates, William Clayton, Acting Mayor Percival E. Woods, State Senator L. A. Wright and Acting Director Gen. Joseph W. Sefton, of the Panama-California Exposition.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 27, 1911.

Mrs. J. G. Ballinger was hostess at a charming bridge party in honor of Miss Orchard. There were six tables and the prizes were won by Mrs. Nason, Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Graham and Miss Leroy. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Rublen entertained at Hotel del Coronado with a dinner complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, who sail shortly for the Philippines. Red carnations supplied the Artillery color. Those in the party were Drs. and Mrs. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Rublen, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Leland, Lieutenant Drake and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson. Major George Blakely arrived Saturday to make annual inspection of the post.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, wife of Captain Bennett, of the South Dakota, left Friday for More Island. Mrs. Bennett expects to return to San Diego in the fall. Mrs. Nason was hostess at a charming bridge luncheon Wednesday for Miss Orchard, Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Oakman and Mrs. Fleming. Mr. Frank Sebree and his son, of Kansas City, are guests of Admiral and Mrs. Sebree at Coronado.

Lieut. Frank Drake has returned from a week's leave and brought with him a bride.

The officers and men have been in camp at the guns for the past two weeks, but will break camp Saturday morning, when a number of officers and two companies from the Presidio will arrive for night firing.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 29, 1911.

Fort Douglas presents almost its old-time appearance these days, with nearly all the officers of the regiment back and a number of their families either settled in the houses or staying nearby. The band has held several evening concerts already and the music is up to the old-time standard in spite of the hot weather through which they have been. A force of men, at work ever since the regiment returned, have almost transformed the outer appearance of things and the laws are in fine shape as ever.

Major and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman spent a few days in the city on their way East and were lavishly entertained. Among the affairs in their honor were a large evening reception at the home of Mrs. M. S. Woodward, a dinner for twenty guests at the Country Club given by Mrs. William G. Sharp, of New York; a luncheon at the home of Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, and numerous smaller affairs. Major and Mrs. Cloman left July 24 for their new station. Mrs. Cloman was Mrs. Victor Clement, of Salt Lake City, before her marriage to Major Cloman, and was extremely popular in local society circles.

Batteries A and B, 6th Field Art., passed through the city recently on the way East, en route to Fort Sill, and spent a few hours in Salt Lake. The soldiers had spent two years in the Philippines and one year at the Presidio of San Francisco.

The National Guard of Utah will leave during the coming week for their annual encampment, which will be held this year near Heber City, in this state.

Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, who is just now in command of the post, will leave within a few days for Washington, where he will attend the War College. Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser leaves within a few days for New York, to join Lieutenant Wieser, who is now in Washington, to sail for their new station in Lima, Peru. Mrs. F. M. Miller will be here soon



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from Los Angeles to join Lieutenant Miller. Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Sillman and Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Huddleston are settled for the present in bachelor quarters, and will probably not take houses before the departure of the regiment in the fall. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson have arrived from a visit in Kansas City and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Dodge till Lieutenant Sampson rejoins his regiment at the expiration of his leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Dalton, who, for a short time, have been in bachelor quarters at Fort Douglas, will leave within a few days for Louisville, Ky., where Captain Dalton has been detailed for special work. Major Manley has arrived at the post. Capt. Frank M. Savage has returned after a stay in the East, where he went from San Antonio, Mrs. Holland has arrived from Evanston, Wyo., and joined Lieut. J. H. Holland. They are at home in the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Harker. Captain Uline is now with Mrs. Uline and the children in Fort Leavenworth, and will be there for a month or so longer. Capt. and Mrs. John C. Waterman are spending a leave with friends in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow expect to leave shortly for Cleveland, Ohio, to visit the Snow family.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 24, 1911.

Lieut. C. S. Blakely entertained several of the officers and ladies at a theater party at Mannion's Park on Monday evening. His guests were Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Miss Davis, their guest, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieut. C. A. Mitchell. Tuesday was military night at the St. Louis University campus, where Pain's fireworks were displayed. Members of Battery A, 1st Regiment, of the Missouri National Guard, and Regulars from Jefferson Barracks were guests of honor. Special set pieces in their honor were a soldier, and an American flag burned in fire. Capt. and Mrs. Errington and Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson attended the vaudeville at Mannion's Park on Tuesday.

Miss Blanche Turner, who formerly resided at the post with her brother, Capt. G. Souldard Turner, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ford. During the past week Capt. and Mrs. Ford entertained Mrs. John Turner, of St. Louis. Miss Blanche Turner and Mr. White at dinner on Tuesday. Dancing and bridge were features of 'ladies' night' at the Officers' Club on Tuesday. Those who attended were Colonel Mann, Major and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Mrs. John Turner, Miss Blanche Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole and Lieutenant Blakely. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mephan, of St. Louis, who have returned from an extended trip abroad, have as their guest Miss Harriet Bradley, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alfred H. Bradley, formerly of Jefferson Barracks, but who are now in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Errington had as their dinner guests on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Miss Davis. Mrs. Ford gave a bridge party for Miss Blanche Turner Wednesday afternoon. The guests were Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Cole, Miss Davis, Mrs. John Turner and Miss Turner. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Peck.

Mrs. D. C. Howard returned Tuesday from Toledo, Ohio, where she had been called by the illness of her brother. Mrs. C. H. Errington left Thursday to spend a month in Charlevoix,

Mich. Capt. and Mrs. Quinlan have returned from a ten days' visit in northern Michigan.

The Bridge Club met on Thursday at Mrs. Peck's. Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Holmes attended. On Wednesday Dr. Voorhees had as his guests to dinner and for the concert Dr. and Mrs. H. F. D'Onch and sons, Ralph and Gene, of Flora Boulevard, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lenzier, and son, Arthur, of Flora Boulevard; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kuhn, of West Pine Boulevard, and Miss Eugenia Hauck, of Jefferson avenue.

Miss Rukka and Mr. V. V. have returned from a month's visit in Indiana. Miss Marie Picket, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been spending a fortnight with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laurell, of Ashland avenue, St. Louis, was the guest of Miss Katherine M. Weber, daughter of Chief Musician Frank J. Weber, on Friday. As a special feature of Friday evening's concert program Miss Picket, who is prominent in musical circles of Cincinnati, and who is a concert pianist and vocalist of note, rendered several choice vocal selections, accompanied by the band. This rare treat was highly appreciated by the residents of the garrison and by the many visitors from St. Louis and vicinity who attended the concert that evening.

Miss Picket was in unusually good voice, and her splendid soprano will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to hear her.

A tennis tournament was organized by the officers during the past week. In the preliminaries, which were played on Wednesday, Lieutenant Mitchell won from Dr. Voorhees by default. Childs Howard won from Capt. Stanley H. Ford to set, 6—4 each. Lieutenant Mitchell lost to Capt. F. Benten by default. Lieutenant Blakely won two sets from Captain Pillsbury, the score being 6—1 and 6—3, but lost one set to Captain Pillsbury with a score of 1—6. Childs Howard lost two sets to Lieutenant Blakely, score 6—2 and 6—3. One game remains to be played, between Major Howard and Lieutenant Blakely. The post baseball team defeated the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway clerks in a game last Sunday with a score of 6 to 3. On Tuesday the 15th Company lost to the 23d Company, the score being 32 to 2. The 27th Company won from the Hospital Corps on Wednesday with a score of 16 to 5. Ten innings were played. The Hospital Corps was victorious over the 23d Company in Thursday's game. The pitcher for the Hospital Corps effected fifteen strikeouts. The score was 8 to 5.

#### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., July 30, 1911.

Comfortable barracks and quarters and Wyoming ozone are very acceptable after four months of tent life in Texas during the hot season. There was rejoicing on all sides over the return of the troops. Although the post was in the hands of a very few caretakers, under the direction of Capt. Will L. Pyles, M.C., everything was in shipshape and the usual routine of garrison duty was taken up at once.

Already hundreds of men have found their way to the nearby streams and the real disciples of Isaac Walton report some great catches of trout. The waters are unusually clear and fish very abundant, much to the joy of our many sportsmen. Capt. W. F. Grote left this week to spend a leave of three months in Northern Michigan. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Clinton, daughters of Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell, are spending the week in Yellowstone Park. Lieut. Bruce Magruder has gone to Denver for a ten-day vacation. John and Matilda Axton journeyed to the top of Big Horn



Mountains and were guests of Miss Florence Taylor at the Dillon cabin, above Tepee Lodge, last week. Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson are entertaining Miss Adelaide Morrell, of Burlington, Vt., who is returning from a trip to the Pacific Coast. Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Griswold, nee Matile, reached the post last week from their delightful honeymoon, spent at Colorado Springs and Manitou. They are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, pending the fitting up of their own home. Capt. John L. Jordan is here packing his household goods for shipment to Huachuca, Ariz., to which point he goes as constructing quartermaster. Mrs. Jordan is in Chicago, and is still very weak from her recent serious illness. Lieut. W. J. Alfalfa is rejoicing over the news of the arrival of a daughter at Los Angeles, where Mrs. Alfalfa has been sojourning for several months.

Lieut. Philip Hayes has been detailed as athletic officer and has started fitting up the gymnasium for fall work, besides clearing the diamond for baseball, fixing the greens for golf and rolling the tennis court. The exchange officer has placed two capable Chinamen in charge of the restaurant, and they are bringing the "eats" department of the canteen to a high state of popularity.

Father Duffy celebrated mass this morning. With the completion of the street car line the visits of this popular clergyman will probably be discontinued, as the garrison will have ample opportunity to attend church in Sheridan. Sunday night services have been resumed and the Sunday school reorganized.

Lieut. E. H. Andres has again been detailed as post commissary and Lieut. H. O. Olson as post adjutant and acting regimental adjutant.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 31, 1911.

Mrs. Frederick G. Turner and Mrs. John Kennedy left Monday night for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Miss Elsie Clarke, of Des Moines was the guest of Miss Amy Heard for luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Frank K. Ross entertained at dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Weaver and Miss Grace Elmer. The Post Bridge Club met Wednesday night with Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel. The prize, a cut glass dish, was presented to Miss Amy Heard.

Miss Grace Elmer gave a delightful little luncheon on Thursday, her guests being Mrs. Weaver, Miss Margaret Casteel, and Cadet George E. Lovell. One of the most enjoyable events that has occurred since the regiment left was a dance given Thursday night by Mrs. O'Connor, in the post house room. Dancing was enjoyed until midnight, when all adjourned to Mrs. O'Connor's quarters for supper. Those present were Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Casteel, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Ball and Mrs. McNamey, Miss Bingaman, Miss Elmer, Miss Heard, Miss Leiter, Miss Casteel, Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Marion O'Connor, Captain Ball, Lieutenant Carter, Cadet Heard, Cadet Lovell, Messrs. Charles and Edwin O'Connor and Mr. and Mrs. Watrous, Mr. Plumb, Mr. McClain and Dr. Bradier, of Des Moines.

Mrs. Frank T. McNamey was hostess for a delightful chafing-dish party on Friday evening. Her guests were Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Casteel, Miss Heard, Miss Casteel, Miss Marguerite Heard, Cadet Lovell and Cadet Heard. Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Ball and children left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth. Miss Queenie Bingaman, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ball for the past year, left Saturday for her home in Cleveland.

Mrs. Francis Glover and Mrs. Frank K. Ross left Saturday night for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Miss Margaret Casteel entertained Miss Amy Heard, Mr. Wallace Casteel and Cadet Lovell at Ingersoll Park Sunday evening.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 31, 1911.

Cos. B and C have returned from five weeks' target practice at Fort Niagara. Captain Clement was in command, as Capt. Albert Dalton is on leave, Lieutenants Pell and Dawson remaining at Fort Niagara on a court-martial. The troops will start on a practice march Aug. 7 to be gone twelve days. Their destination will be Leroy, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Dalton and their guests at Fort Niagara will return to the post this week. Major McFarland is moving into number 2 and Lieutenant Saunders has selected quarters number 7, which are most artistically papered and decorated. Miss Walker, sister of Mrs. Castle, is with her for a visit.

A happy picnic party, which motored from Fort Porter to East Aurora on Saturday, was composed of Mrs. Robert Davis, Mr. Soster, Miss Nesbitt, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Keller, Miss Gallagher, of San Antonio, and Mrs. Roff, of St. Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis were hosts for a delightful dinner on Friday. Among the guests were Miss Park, from Burial, and Dr. Roswell Park, this noted surgeon having formed a great friendship for Captain Davis. Miss Adams, who has been with Mrs. Howard Perry at Jamestown for some weeks, is again visiting Mrs. Wyllie E. Dawson. Mrs. Ball, of Washington, is enjoying the summer here with Mrs. John Straat. Miss Nesbitt left for Tennessee on Sunday, to the regret of her many friends here.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., his mother, Miss Schroeder and Miss Clark, of Boston, were at the Irondequoit last evening, having returned from a delightful thirteen days' sail up the lake. The party were entertained at dinner at the Park Club by Lieut. Thomas Harris, commander of the local Naval Militia. Admiral Schroeder was the guest of Capt. J. J. H. Brown, of the freight steamer of that name.

Col. James Warren has given up his apartment at the Lenox and taken a house on Elmwood avenue for the present. Miss Warren has returned from Cincinnati.

The 74th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was reviewed at its handsome armory in Buffalo, N.Y., July 31 by General Welch, commanding the 4th Brigade. Following the review the officers and men presented a grand piano to General Fox as a token of their esteem. He was also given a handsome gold-mounted cane by Captain Robertson on behalf of the armorers. Colonel Wolf, recently promoted, was in command of the 1,030 men. The 74th is the largest regiment of the National Guard. The entire regiment will leave on the 4th for camp at Pine Plains, and later take the Thousand Island trip.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 29, 1911.

Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C., has returned to the post from a trip to California. Lieut. Gerritt Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., left this week for Troy, N.Y., where he was called by the sudden death of his father.

Troop I, 4th Cav., in command of Lieut. A. M. Milton, arrived at the Cavalry camp at the post this week from Anapra, N.M., where it has been doing guard duty along the Rio Grande River since the beginning of the trouble in Mexico. Miss Clara Hague, of El Paso, spent the week as the guest of Mrs. F. S. Young at the post.

Beginning with the first of the month the companies of the 23d Infantry, by companies, start on their annual practice march. The 4th Cavalry band gave a concert this week at the opening of the new Moose Lodge in El Paso. Following the concert a dance was given by the members to a large circle of friends.

Lieut. Frederick S. Young, post adjutant, went to Las Vegas, N.M., the first of the week to inspect the National Guard. In the absence of Lieut. G. Van S. Quackenbush, acting adjutant, Lieut. R. J. Herman is attending to those duties.

Among those attending the Saturday night dance at the Country Club last week were Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs, Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Van S. Quackenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. William Gardenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. Seth Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. William Renzliebhausen.

The 4th Cavalry band expects a number of new musicians soon to fill the vacancies made by the expiration of the terms of enlistment of some of its members. The band gives weekly concerts in El Paso and has become very popular with the citizens of the city. The "park and square system" has been adopted by Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, recruiting officer in El Paso, for securing recruits for the Army, and during the first week a number of men were secured.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 29, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., returned Wednesday from San Antonio and will remain at the garrison for ten days before going to Camp Perry. Mrs. J. C. Porter, of Mankato, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James A. Lynch, left Tuesday for her home. Mrs. E. LeGrand Cameron, of New York, arrived Sunday and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon.

Mrs. Louis C. Scherer entertained Thursday at a porch supper for twenty guests. Lieut. and Mrs. J. O'Hara leave Tuesday for West Point, N.Y., where Lieutenant O'Hara will be an instructor in the Military Academy. Capt. and Mrs. Daniel T. Merrill left Thursday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony left Saturday for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Beall and Mrs. George T. Everett. Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., is spending a few days here, the guest of his niece, Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Lieutenant Gillmore is on his way from Sparta, Wis., to Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., left Saturday for Washington, D.C., their future home. Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon entertained Thursday at dinner for Mrs. E. L. Cameron, Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and C. H. Cirkler, of Minneapolis.

Lieut. Thomas J. Flynn, Med. Corps, leaves Saturday for Fort Brady, Mich., and from there will go to Camp Perry, returning here about Aug. 20. Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice were honor guests Friday at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Nye, in St. Paul. Mrs. Thomas Rogers and Mrs. Stanley Ramsden are hostesses this evening at supper on the lawn for the ladies of the Infantry garrison. Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, Art. Corps, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Livingston, in St. Paul, returned Saturday to San Antonio, Texas. Captain Lansing will return to St. Paul in October to assume his duties as inspector of the Minnesota National Guard.

#### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Aug. 1, 1911.

Lieut. J. H. Trinder, M.R.C., has reported at Fort Hunt for duty during the two months' sick leave of Dr. Jackson, and is sharing the quarters of Lieutenant McLeary. Dr. Jackson, who has been having a good deal of trouble with his eyes, will spend the greater part of his leave quietly at Fort Hunt with Mrs. Jackson and his family.

Mr. Henry Davis, Jr., returned on Sunday from a delightful visit to Jamestown, R.I. Col. and Mrs. William B. Davis, M.C., also had their son, Dr. Davis, of Baltimore, with them for the weekend. Miss Evelyn Mullin, of Staten Island, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, spent a few days of this week with Major and Mrs. Abernethy. Mrs. Matson has returned to the post. Captain Wilson is back from leave. Mrs. Turtle, Sr., Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. Wheeler spent Saturday and Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle.

On Friday evening the usual crowd of bridge players and bowlers, Col. and Mrs. Henry Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Lieutenant Brown, met at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, where they had the usual jolly little supper. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Hicks entertained at dinner for Miss Mullin and Mr. Wheeler at the Chevy Chase Club.

The enlisted men have started this season's contest for the baseball championship pennant. So far only three games have been played, and the 17th Company has won two of them.

#### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 31, 1911.

Mrs. James D. Watson, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Gerhardt for a few days. On Sunday Mrs. H. A. Greene entertained at supper for Capt. and Mrs. Tebbeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed and Capt. Harrison D. Price, now on duty with the Indiana N.G.

On Friday morning the officers of the 1st Indiana N.G. called on Col. George R. Cecil to pay their respects to him as commanding officer of the post. The twenty officers made a fine appearance in their service uniforms. On Saturday afternoon Governor Thomas Marshall, with his staff, made a visit to the encampment of the Indiana N.G. at the post for the purpose of inspection and a general review. There were a great many spectators and the brigade made a very fine appearance. Capt. and Mrs. Gowen entertained at supper on Sunday for Gen. Charles H. Noble, of Indianapolis; also for Capts. William N. Haskell and Charles D. Herron, who are on duty with the Indiana N.G.

Lieutenant Conry, assigned to the 10th Infantry, has been appointed battalion adjutant. Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy has arrived from Texas and will proceed to Washington to join the Aviation Corps. Lieut. John B. D'Lane has been appointed adjutant Q.M. Commandant of the 2d Battalion.

Major Eli A. Helmick arrived at the post from Chicago on Saturday to spend a few days with his family. Mrs. Charles Lee, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Mrs. George B. Jones and will remain a few days.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. F. W. Coleman gave a surprise party to Mrs. H. A. Greene in honor of her birthday. All

## FOX'S PATENT SPIRAL PUTTEE

The Puttee entirely supersedes leggings, and for rough, hard wear, no leg covering has ever been invented equal to Fox's Spiral Puttees.

The Puttee is made to fit any leg and is quickly and easily put on by simply wrapping around. No Buttons. The Spat-Puttee is made to fit any boot or shoe.

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Military Supply and Sporting Goods Dealers,

etc., or send direct upon receipt of price by

BALE & MANLEY

246 West Broadway, New York

See Fox's name on every pair.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William R. Rush.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove.

At Provincetown, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves.

At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher.

At Provincetown, Mass.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

First Division.

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Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Walter McLean. At Provincetown, Mass.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff. At Provincetown, Mass.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fectelet. At Provincetown, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Provincetown, Mass.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. G. R. Clark.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Provincetown, Mass.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. F. W. Kellogg. At Provincetown, Mass.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Provincetown, Mass.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. W. W. Buchanan. At Provincetown, Mass.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. J. P. Parker. At Provincetown, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Provincetown, Mass.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker.

Cruising in Haytian waters.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans.

Cruising in Haytian waters.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. C. C. Marsh.

At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULPEPER (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At Provincetown, Mass.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McLean.

At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. W. J. Wortman.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates.

At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler.

At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admira

When You're Tired  
and  
Your Brain Feels Overworked  
Try a Cup of  
**BORDEN'S**  
**MALTED MILK**  
A Delicious, Refreshing Food Drink  
For All Ages, All Meals  
All Conditions

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"Leaders of Quality"  
Established 1857 New York

Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. J. M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Southerland, Commander. WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Cruising at sea. COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. Cruising at sea.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. C. A. Brand, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## ASIA FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdoch.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Dairen, China. NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Dairen, China. ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Dairen, China.

## Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cade. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, Jr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I. QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Philippine waters.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

## In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Comdr. R. E. Coontz, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

IOVIA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of squadron commander.) Comdr. B. F. Hutchison. At Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 2.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. L. M. Nulton. At Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 2.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. G. R. Marcell. At Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 2.

## TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btzn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Btzn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Btzn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Btzn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH, Btzn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Btzn. W. J. Drummond. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK, Btzn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btzn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILEY (torpedo boat). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stoma. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btzn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Isl and, Cal. Address there.

DES MOTES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. J. W. Oman. At Port au Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

FOX (torpedo boat). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. G. N. Hayward. At Port Limon, C.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btzn. H. T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. En route to Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quincy. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridgeaux, master. At Hankow, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. En route to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. E. Craven. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign A. H. Miles. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OKLAHOMA, G., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Oklahoma is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G., Btzn. M. J. Wilkinson. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRALIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRALIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. To command at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. En route to Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedo boat). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLVESTER (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Roper. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESTITUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Cebu, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VILCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. En route to Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. C. R. Train. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. L. C. Bertollette, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robison. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## SEVENTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Dodridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

## EIGHTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

## NINTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## TENTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## ELEVENTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## TWELFTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## THIRTEENTH TORPEDO DIVISION.

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Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp diseases and their treatment.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPORSE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. C. A. Blakely, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedo boats: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarines: Plunger, Cutticle, Tarantula and Viper. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). Capt. George P. Runkle, merchant service. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. On summer cruise.

The itinerary of the cruise of 1911 of the Ranger is as follows: Leave Boston June 1, arrive Horta, Fayal, June 19; leave Horta June 24, arrive Southampton July 3; leave Southampton July 15, arrive Edinburgh (Leith), July 19; leave Leith July 26, arrive Amsterdam July 29; leave Amsterdam Aug. 5, Marseilles Aug. 19; leave Marseilles Aug. 28, arrive Algiers Aug. 31; leave Algiers Sept. 6, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 9; leave Gibraltar Sept. 16, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Funchal Sept. 28, arrive Bermuda, Oct. 18; leave Bermuda Oct. 25, arrive Marblehead Oct. 30; leave Marblehead Oct. 31, arrive Boston Oct. 31. Mail should be addressed to the ship and sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, using domestic postage. The Campania, sailing from New York on Sept. 6, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 18, the last which will reach her at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Capt. Harry M. Dombough, retired. On summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Rose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (station ship). Comdr. Pat. W. Horrigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Parcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Lieut. Joseph D. Little. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.L. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. J. D. McDonald ordered to command. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### TUGS.

Active, Mare Island, Cal. Iwana, Boston, Mass. Locus, San Francisco, Cal. Massasoit, Key West, Fla. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Narkeeta, New York. Pawnee, New York.

Alice, Norfolk, Va. Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Chickasaw, Newport, R.I. Choctaw, Washington, D.C. Hercules, Norfolk, Va.

Standish, Annapolis, Md. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C. Traffic, New York. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington, D.C. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal. Uncas, Guantanamo, Cuba. Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal. Waban, Pensacola, Fla. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash. Pentucket, Portsmouth, N.H. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite, P.I. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston, Mass. Sotomo, Bremerton, Mass.

### VESSELS OUT

Alabama, at New York. Alert, at Mare Island, Cal. Alliance, at San Juan, P.R. Bagley, at Annapolis, Md. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa. Charleston, at Puget Sound. Chattanooga, at Puget Sound. Cleveland, at Mare Island, Cal. Constitution, at Boston. Columbia, at Philadelphia. Denver, at Mare Island, Cal. Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash. General Alva, at Cavite. Gwin, at Newport. Illinois, at Boston, Mass. Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal. Kearsarge, at Philadelphia. Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va. McKee, at Newport, R.I. Manly, at Annapolis, Md.

### VESSELS LOANED

#### TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I. Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn. (En route St. Louis, Mo.) Boston, Portland, Ore. Concord, Seattle, Wash. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dorothae, Cleveland, Ohio. Dubuque, Chicago, Ill. Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Foote, Newbern, N.C. Granite State, New York city. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.S. (converted cruiser).

## THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

#### Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant. Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.

#### Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt. Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., in temporary command.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

Fort Riley, Kas.—Brig. Gen. Water S. Schuyler.

#### Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Mans.

#### Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

#### Maneuver Division.

Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Major Gen. W. H. Carter.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

A, B and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, San Antonio; E and M, Presidio, S.F. Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Ambulance Co. No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Fort William McKinley, P.I.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, San Antonio, Texas.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band, Troops C and D, Camp Yosemite, Cal.; Troops A, B, I, K and L, Sequoia and Grant National Parks, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troop M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.;

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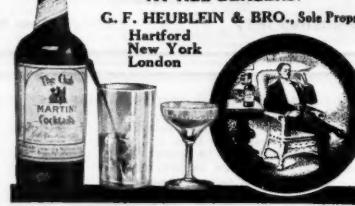
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A, B, C and D, Douglas, Ariz.; E, F, G and H, Nogales, Ariz. P.I. 7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. 8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived January, 1911. 9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 11th Cav.—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas. 12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz. 13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. 14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. 15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. 2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. E Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. 3d Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas. 4th Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; A, B and C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 6th Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Br. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery. Company and Station. Company and Station. 1st Ft. McKinley, Me. 43d, Ft. Terry, N.Y. 2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 44th, Ft. Washington, Md. 45th, Ft. Du Pont, Del. 3d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 46th, Ft. Strong, Mass. 4th Ft. Mott, N.J. 47th, Ft. Hunt, Va. 5th Ft. Williams, Me. 48th, Ft. Hancock, N.J. 6th Ft. Monroe, Va. 49th, Ft. Williams, Me. 7th Ft. Banks, Mass. 50th, Ft. McKinley, Me. 8th Ft. Warren, Mass. 51st, Ft. McKinley, Me. 10th Presidio, S.F., Cal. 52d, Ft. Rodman, Mass. 11th Philippines. Address 53d, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 54th, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 55th, Ft. Du Pont, Del. 13th Philippines. Address, Manila, P.I. 56th, Ft. Hancock, N.J. 57th, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 14th, Ft. Greble, R.I. 58th, Ft. Monroe, Va. 15th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 59th, Ft. Andrews, Mass. 16th, Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 60th, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 17th, Ft. Washington, Md. 61st, Ft. Baker, Cal. 18th, Philippines. Address, Manila, P.I. 62d, Ft. Worden, Wash. 63d, Ft. Worden, Wash. 64th, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 65th, Ft. Hancock, N.J. 66th, Ft. Barry, Cal. 67th, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 68th, Ft. Baker, Cal. 69th, Ft. Monroe, Va. 70th, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 71st, Ft. Casey, Wash. 72d, Ft. Sweeny, Ga. 73d, Ft. Monroe, Va. 74th, Ft. Sweeny, Ga. 75th, Ft. Morgan, Ala. 76th, Ft. Hancock, N.J. 77th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 78th, Ft. Montrile, S.C. 79th, Ft. Cawell, N.C. 80th, Key West Bks., Fla. 81st, Ft. Du Pont, Del. 82d, Ft. Totten, N.Y. 83d, Ft. Strong, Mass. 84th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 85th, Ft. Casey, Wash. 86th, Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 87th, Ft. Totten, N.Y. 88th, Ft. Terry, N.Y.

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90th. In Philippines. Ad- 132d. \*Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
dress Manila, P.I. 133d. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 135th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 136th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 137th. \*Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
95th. Philippines. Ad- 138th. \*Ft. Philippines. Address  
Manila, P.I. 139th. \*Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 140th. \*Ft. Ward, Wash.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 142d. \*Ft. McHenry, Md. Will  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. for Manila Aug. 5.  
100th. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y. 143d. \*Ft. Washington, Md.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 144th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 145th. \*Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 146th. \*Ft. Philippines. Address  
104th. \*Ft. Washington, Md. Manila, P.I.  
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. 147th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 148th. \*Ft. Baker, Cal.  
107th. Ft. Williams, Ore. 149th. \*Ft. Casey, Wash.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 150th. \*Ft. Ward, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Grobey, R.I. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
110th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
111th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
112th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 154th. \*Ft. McKinley, Me.  
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115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 156th. \*Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
116th. Ft. Scoville, Ga. 157th. \*Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 158th. \*Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 159th. \*Ft. Russel, H.T.  
119th. Ft. Washington, Md. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
121st. Ft. Scoville, Ga. 162d. \*Ft. Dade, Fla.  
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 163d. \*Ft. Pickens, Fla.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 164th. \*Ft. Jackson Bks., N.Y.  
125th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 165th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 166th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 167th. \*Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 168th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.  
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas. 169th. \*Ft. Monroe, Va.  
129th. \*Ft. Adams, R.I. 170th. \*Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. "Mine companies."

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Wil-  
liams, Me.; 3d. Presidio of S.F.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th.  
Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft.  
Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th.  
Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft.  
Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Scoville, Ga.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-guns  
Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M. Ft. D. A.  
Russell, Wyo.  
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-  
gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M. Ft. Logan H.  
Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L and M,

San Diego, Cal.; Co. A, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Co. K, Campo, Cal.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.  
Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.

13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H. Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M. Ft. Missoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft. Lisburn, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbons, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.

18th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M. Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-guns Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.

20th Inf.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M and Machine-guns Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. E, F, G and H. Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.

21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

23d Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-guns Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment, San Antonio, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. I, K, L and M. Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y., E, F, G and H, and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Mason, Cal.; I and M. Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D, Tia Juana, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-guns Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

A new schedule of departure of troops to and from the Philippines, will be announced. The dates, as we have previously stated, will be about six months later than the original dates published, and which were set aside on account of the concentration of troops in Texas.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The British battleship *Brennus*, flying the flag of Admiral Guillot, commanding the torpedo instruction school, while moored in the inner naval basin, Portsmouth, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on July 8. Fire broke out in the storeroom, which was full of cordage, paint, oil, and similar inflammable material, and in close proximity to two magazines where black powder is kept for saluting purposes, in sufficient quantity to shatter the battleship had the fire reached it. Finding it impossible to fight the flames with ordinary methods, the captain ordered the seacocks opened, and the water speedily flooded the storeroom and magazines. The inrush proved too great for one of the forward watertight bulkheads. It burst, flooding a hold amidships and doing considerable damage. Floating fire engines were requisitioned, and in three hours the fire was extinguished. The fire is believed to have been caused by the fusion of electric wires.

Difficulty is being experienced in officering the German army from the ranks of the country's aristocracy and for some years past there has been much discussion as to the advisability of establishing two classes of officers. Some twenty-five years ago the officering of the German army was exclusively from the aristocracy, and the sons of old officers and civilian officials. Nowadays, however, it is found to be impossible to keep up the supply from these sources, and, although they admit the fact somewhat grudgingly, in nearly all the line battalions they have now to turn to the middle classes for leaders. These men are very carefully selected, however, in order that they may soon assume the level of the old-time grade. Says the *United Service Gazette*: "There is a much higher standard of general knowledge in the ranks of the German army to-day than in any

other army in the world; therefore much more is required from its officers than is generally known. Owing to this spread of education among the German rank and file, even the youngest of officers are now expected to be able to lecture to their men on all kinds of military subjects. To acquire the art of lecturing fluently and sensibly, young officers are constantly called up to lecture each other; criticisms follow, and some of the discussions are of a very high order."

M. Messimy, the new French Minister of War, has not been without experience in the military service. Born at Lyons in 1869, he entered the Military School in 1887, and two years later became sublieutenant in the chasseurs a pied at Chambéry. He studied at the Superior School of War and obtained the staff certificate. He was then attached to the military government of Lyons, and after being promoted to the rank of captain he did much staff work, and is now a major in the reserve. He has intelligence, activity and tenacity, and he takes office at a time when many serious questions have been raised and call for settlement. He has chosen as the chief of his military cabinet General Girardot, who is an officer of much service in Indo-China, Algiers and Tunis.

The report on the discipline and management of British military detention barracks and military prisons in 1910 says that in consequence of the continued decrease in the number of admissions one prison and one detention barrack were closed. The daily average population of regular soldiers in military detention barracks and prisons in 1910 was 379 at home and ninety-six abroad (excluding India), a total of 475, in the proportion of 2.7 per 1,000 of the average strength of the army, as compared with 3.3 in 1909. The number of soldiers received into military detention barracks and prisons under sentence of detention and imprisonment by commanding officers and courts-martial was 174,985 at home and abroad (excluding India), as against 175,810 in 1909, the percentage being 4.11 in 1910, compared with 5.8 in the preceding year.

Fifteen or twenty years ago Germany's navy was hardly worth considering. Yet the largest completed Dreadnought in the world at the present time is the German battleship *Thuringen*, which displaces 22,800 tons, and is armed with twelve 12.2-inch and fourteen 5.9-inch guns, besides fourteen 3.4-inch weapons. This vessel, the first of the *Heliogoland* class, has been built and completed in thirty months. The *Thuringen* is to take the place of the *Wettin* or the *Mecklenburg* in the High Sea fleet, but as these are only vessels of 11,600 tons, launched in 1901, and armed with four 9.4-inch and eighteen 5.9-inch guns, there can be no comparison between the two ships. So that without an increase in numbers the High Sea fleet is to have an immense addition to its fighting strength.

Capt. Joan Paun, of the Rumanian cavalry, recently achieved the feat of riding the same horse from Bucharest to Paris, a distance of about 2,220 miles, in fifty-eight days. He was followed throughout by a little filly which carried his baggage. "I am a keen horseman," Captain Paun said on reaching Paris, "and horsemanship is held in great honor in the Rumanian army and long rides are no rarity with us. Being entrusted by our War Minister with a special mission in France, I decided that the most suitable means of reaching Paris for a Rumanian cavalryman was on horseback. I traveled by day or by night, according to the temperature and the attractions of the route. I had no reason to hurry and traveled five or six hours a day. My longest stage was from Berne to Lausanne, when I covered seventy-five miles in a night."

At Devonport, England, on July 11, the obsolete British battleship *Camperdown* was sold for \$140,000; the battleship *Repulse*, launched in 1904, brought \$134,000. The torpedo-boat destroyers *Contest*, *Shark* and *Hardy* sold for \$8,800, \$7,875 and \$7,000.

It is stated that experiments at the proving grounds of the British government with armor plate made of molybdenum, used in alloy with nickel in steel, proved to be fifteen to twenty per cent. superior to the recognized armor plate standard in resistance to super-caliber projectiles. The British Admiralty is said to have refused the discovery.

The official announcement of the impending retirement of Sir Philip Watts, chief constructor of the British navy, recalls the fact that the world has followed his lead in Dreadnought construction. On May 30, 1910, he attained the age of sixty years. At present there are three assistant directors and naval constructors at the Admiralty, W. H. Whiting, H. R. Champness and W. H. Gard, but the Admiralty may, as before, select some one who has left the Admiralty service for employment in a private yard.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., August 8, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3770: Mattresses, hair-brushes, shop brushes.—Sch. 3771: Office furniture.—Sch. 3781: Lead-covered cable.—Sch. 3783: White pine.—Sch. 3785: Flax canvas, bar steel.—Sch. 3786: Twist drills, hand tools.—Sch. 3787: Engine-room clocks.—Sch. 3789: Smoked hams, macaroni, cocoa, tinned flour, spices, green coffee. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 7-24-11.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., August 15, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3800: Forced draft stove.—Sch. 3809: Armor plate.—Sch. 3812: Bars steel.—Sch. 3813: White oak.—Sch. 3814: Steel bolts and nuts, portable blacksmith forces.—Sch. 3815: Electric wire and cable.—Sch. 3816: Combination desk and bracket fans, speed lights, etc.—Sch. 3818: Oil filters, chain blocks.—Sch. 3819: China and glassware. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 7-31-11.